INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXHI NO. 219 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

ASSEMBLY TORPEDOES Cr. LAW BILL

SUSPEND THE FAST

Mahatma Advises Sharma To Resort To Gentler Methods

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi, in reply to Dr. Anklesaria's telegram asking suggestion as to the immediate course of action in connection with Pandit Ramchandra Sharma's fast unto death to stop goat sacrifice at the Kalighat temple, has sent the following wire from Wardha:—

"Sorry. Please tell him to suspend the fast, to get well and preach his message gently among the people of Bengal. He must qualify himself before he resumes a vicarious fast. I have already told him that this fast is altogether premature."

RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, wires from Allahabad:—"The reform proposed by Pandit Sharma is achievable only after patient propaganda amongst orthodox Hindus. The ground is not yet prepared for a drastic action like fast. I earnestly request Sharmaji to give up the fast and appeal to the reason and heart of generous Bengal."—United Press.

ASST. DICTATOR DEPORTED

Internments In Punjab

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 12.

Mohd. Ishaw Manservi who was appointed Assistant "Dictator" on Sept 1st was deported at midnight and interned at Kasauli. Ghulam Mustafa Shah is interned at Hissar. This brings the total internments hitherto reported to nine.

It is understood the Shahidgunj Defence Committee will move in the High Court under Section 107 Government of India Act praying for the exercise of revisional jurisdiction which is claimed to be a test case.—A.P.

WHY SARDUL SINGH RESIGNED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

According to the "Pioneer" Sardar Sardul Singh's resignation from the Working Committee of the Congress is conditional. The Sardar feels that the Ministry Party in the Congress is not abiding by the resolution passed at Wardha where it was decided the members of the Working Committee would not enter into any controversy on the acceptance of office pending the session of the Congress in February. As the Pro-Ministry Party is openly agitating for the acceptance of office Sardar Sardul Singh asked the President of the Working-Committee to give him permission to start counter-agitation for non-acceptance of offices and threatened to resign if permission was withheld.

The paper also learns that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sarat Chandra Bose have supported Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's policy of non-acceptance of offices. The Anti-Ministry Party in the Congress will issue a statement on October 10 signed by as many Congress leaders as possible against the acceptance of offices.

STORM SWEEPS OVER KONKON

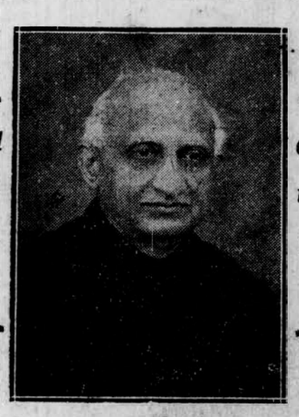
RATNAGIRI, Sept. 12.

A storm is sweeping over the Konkan, where the sea is very rough. Steamer communication has been suspended, fishing operations stopped and country crafts are sheltering in various ports. Since last night, torrential rains are pouring accompanied by a cold spell at this time of the year.—A. P.

Opposition Win Memorable Victory

BHULABHAI SHATTERS GOVT. CASE FOR DRACONIAN LEGISLATION

Liberty Of Man And Freedom Of Press Are First And Fundamental, Says Mr. Desai



Congress Wants To Destroy Law Which Made C. D. Collapse, Says Sir H. Craik

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Assembly to-day rejected by 71 votes to 61 the Home Member's motion that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's speech will be remembered by the House for long for catching the bull by the horn. Every argument that the Government side gave to "show up" the Congress purpose and motive only served to make Mr. Desai build his entire case on it.

Govt. Benches Upset

He told the Home Member that he wished to start civil disobedience, whenever he could, and this Bill, if passed, would make it probable.

He told the Law Member that terrorism was not fed by newspapers, but by the Government, and that he, while condemning the terrorist crime, could not dissociate from his mind the motive of those who committed those acts. This declaration cheered by the House more than any other, seemed to stun the Government Benches, and anxious whispers passed about it.

He declared that picketing was a crime, only because the Government wanted the British goods to be bought.

He told Sir Mahomed Zafrullah that it was true that the fear of the electorate must make every member vote against the Bill, for that was the true test of public opinion.

AUTOCRACY WITH PRETENCES

He held that the Bill was an attempt to cloak autocracy with pretences.

The Home Member's reply was better than his original speech, but he pathetically declared that he was like the "boy on the burning deck", and his appeal to members to vote according to conscience was the best argument in favour of the Opposition, who taking advantage of it, asked the Government to allow its side to do so.

At any rate, two members did act according to their conscience, and upset Government calculation.

Mr. Abdullah from the Punjab remained neutral and Mr. Gauba voted with the Opposition.

Government lost one vote through the illness of the European member, Mr. Leach. The only thing that marred the harmony of the debate was when twice breeze took place during the Law Member's speech.

Sir N. N Sircar was very witty, but Mr. Desai declared that this method of winning cheap applause did not befit such an occasion.

Could Not Delay

Some reference to the Punjab Government's latest move may be made in the Assembly but it seems that the Punjab Government could not delay matters for the sake of the Assembly vote in view of the fact that the Shahidganj Day was fixed for the 20th instant and all preparations to meet it had to be made before hand. The Punjab Government probably felt sure that the concession regarding the sword is of such fundamental character that it might sooth Muslim feeling.

Lobby information was that the Punjab Government have made elaborate arrangements for all districts to meet with any outburst which may take place on the 20th.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS ON PAGE

JOSHI'S CLAIM ADMITTED

As soon as the Assembly met the arrangements planned before hand and mentioned above were modified Mr. Joshi's claim as the Labour spokesman was irresistible and from the Oppositions point of view he made an excellent speech. To counteract him the Government put in Mr. Yamin Khan. But both he and Mr. Joshi exceeded the agreed time-limit.

As Maulana Shaukat Ali was most anxious to speak, he was given a chance after that. This brought the House to lunch hour with a further understanding that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai would surrender 15 minutes out of his speech to enable Mr. M. S Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalists, to speak out his mind. This decision to intern Muslim leaders engaged in the Shahidganj agitation had some effect on wavering Muslim votes though the fact that the Punjab Government has allowed Muslims to carry swords against Sikhs' right to carry kirpans, had a counter-balancing effect on the Muslim mind.

WHO'S WHO IN DEBATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

As regards voting, Opposition chances have improved considerably this morning, firstly, because half a dozen Independents who were negotiating for amendments found themselves without any satisfactory response from Government, secondly Mr. James's statement yesterday that either the Bill be passed as it stood or let it be certified, cut the ground under the feet of negotiations, thirdly, the Punjab Government's

ASSEMBLY'S REPLY TO CHALLENGE

Will Not Even Look At Cr. Law Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The analysis of voting shows that Government had the backing of only 23 elected members, of whom 11 are Muslims, 4 Hindus and 8 Europeans.

On the other side there were 70 elected members one nominated member, Mr. Joshi. This majority included 14 Muslim elected members of the House as against the 11 who backed the Government.

Thus the Opposition won the greatest victory not only of this session but, probably, of all time during the life of the present Assembly when it threw out, in the words of Sir Henry Craik, "the very measure which made civil disobedience collapse." That Government will take special steps to enact the law goes without saying and, as one official told me after the voting, their task now is easier than would have been the case if the Bill had been considered and amended and then changed by Government in favour of their original plan.

BREEZE IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

There was a little breeze in the Assembly in the course of the Law Member's speech when Sir N. N. Sircar was stating that there was no punishment for preaching of any ideas, that people could advocate the idea of taking over property or nationalizing means of production and after all women were the means of production (Voices: "Order," "Order"!).

Satyamurti: There is a rule of decency which even the Law Member must observe.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I did not say this has been preached in India. It is written in some books. I was taking the extreme case to show that even if such an idea which is abhorrent to India were to be preached this will not constitute offence under the law so long as it was merely the expression of an idea.

Mr. Aney did with considerable effect.

LAW MEMBER CALLED TO THE FRONT.

The Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar spoke at length and I must

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

NO PREFERENCE TO GERMANY

American Decision To Stop All Tariff Reductions As Retaliation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Germany, on October 15, will be deprived of all tariff reductions granted by the United States in its reciprocal trade pacts owing to the "persistent flagrant discrimination" against American imports. This action, which is officially confirmed, coincides with the abrogation of the German-American Commercial Treaty which is being terminated on October 15, at Germany's request.

It is interpreted as instituting a new American trade policy establishing two separate tariff schedules, one with normal rates for countries granting equality of treatment to American goods and another higher schedule for countries discriminating against American goods.—Reuter.

NO REPLY TO NEW PACT PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON: Sept. 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull offered to negotiate a new pact on the basis of equality of treatment but no reply has hitherto been received from the German Ambassador.—Reuter.

GREEK PLEBISCITE

ATHENS: Sept. 12.

The plebiscite for monarchy restoration has been fixed for October 27.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HITLER TO RAISE MEMEL QUESTION.

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12.

According to well-informed circles here the main subject of proclamation which the Reichstag will hear on Sunday evening is likely to be the Memel question. It is stated that Herr Hitler himself is preparing the statement which will probably he read by Gen Goering, the President of the Reichstag who made a strong speech in East Prussia on Sunday urging the powers to intervene in the coming elections in Memel on the ground that the methods employed by the Lithuanian Government therein constituted the violation for Memel Statutes to which Britain France, Italy, and Japan are signatories.—Reuter.

ROYAL DECREE

ROME, September 12.

A royal decree announces that naval squadron in East Africa has been placed under the Command of General Debone, High Commissioner in East Africa in the event of "special contingencies of a colonial character or hostilities of any kind". Gen. Debone's headquarters will be at Asmara and the squadron will operate in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND CANADA

OTTAWA, September 12.

Japan has offered to remove her discriminatory duties against Canadian goods if Canada rescinds the surtax against Japanese exports. Japan asks for the same treatment for her exports as the United States accords.—Reuter.

LAVAL'S REPLY TO HOARE

PARIS, Sept. 12.

The belief that M. Laval will spring a surprise when replying to Sir Samuel Hoare to-morrow is widely current in Paris. The declaration that France is as eager as Britain to uphold the League is certain to form part of M. Laval's speech, but it is believed that he will also announce a new compromise offer to Sgr. Mussolini together with the result of the personal contacts he has had with the Duce over the telephone during the last few days.—Reuter.

Italy's Act Of Shameless Rapine

"Ll. G." CALL FOR STERN LEAGUE ACTION

Egyptian Merchants Advise War Risk Insurance

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

CAIRO: (By Mail.)

Grave and sudden change in the banking activities of Egypt has perturbed the merchants of Egypt and Sudan greatly. They, fearing a collapse, have withdrawn their deposits and accounts from Italian concerns and have gone over to British Banks in Egypt.

Merchants Warned

The shipping companies at Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez have intimated to the exporting merchants to effect war risk insurance from now on.

Tawfik Abdulla Pasha, the Minister of War for Egypt, has started towards the Salloum Frontier to get personal knowledge of the military movements there.

Black Race Parade

Africans of various tribes now in Cairo, took out a huge procession, which was remarkable for its silence, as a protest against the Italian campaign. Even the Tripolitan Arabs joined in the procession.

ACT OF SHAMELESS RAPINE

Lloyd George Condemns Italian Attitude

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Plymouth, said that it was quite clear that Sgr. Mussolini was not open to any arguments, to any appeals. He was not even open to offers of reasonable economic concessions which might meet the legitimate requirements of his country. He regetted to say that he never doubted what Sgr. Mussolini meant.

The League must be determined in its attitude and action in the face of this act of shameless rapine. He was confident that the country as a whole would, without any distinction of party, support the Government in any decision that they may reach to implement the League Covenant, provided that action was effective.

He praised Sir Samuel Hoare's speech as outspoken, lucid, straightforward and adroit. Sir Samuel Hoare rose to the heights of the very great occasion.—Reuter.

SMALL POWERS SPEAK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

This morning's session of the Assembly in Vanzeeland, the Belgian Premier declared that Belgium was determined to go to extreme lengths in fulfilling engagements and taking a full share of the common responsibilities.

M. Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister said that Italy's statement of January 19 on the frontier incident was not of such a nature as to endanger peaceful relations, as contrasted with the present situation. The Italian memorandum to the League did not show that Abyssinia had done anything to produce such a fundamental change. The Swedish Government wished the League to fulfil its responsibilities and urged an investigation into slavery charges by the League.

M. Degraeff, the Dutch Foreign Minister said that when small powers who remained neutral over a century joined the League, they jeopardised that neutrality for the sake of application of the League principles and urged the League to fulfil the responsibilities. The fundamental difficulty was the unequal distribution of raw materials and the hampering of the world trade by customs barriers and currency restrictions. A complete application of the open door

(Continutd on Page 9 Col. 3)

CLOSE SUEZ CANAL TO ITALY

Egyptian Solidarity With Abyssinia

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

CAIRO: (By Air Mail).

Abdul Hamid Saeed, the great Egyptian leader and Secretary of the pro-Abyssinian Association, gave a statement to the Egyptian journalists, saying: "Whatever pains Abyssinia, equally pains Egypt, because for us the most important springs of Nile are there and the Abyssinians have never thought of cutting even a drop of water from us. The Italians have diverted the river Gash from flowing towards Egypt, and this important river is a branch of Atbra river in Sudan, which is a tributary to the Blue Nile. In doing so they had to build reservoirs and temporary dams. The Italians are striving hard secretly to attract labourers from here for Eritrea and Somaliland and now we have to call upon our Government to take steps to prevent this because we do not wish Italy to gain anything from us against Abyssinia. Although it is a declared policy of our Government to prevent such a thing, Italian Agents are busy secretly. So we have to further press the Government even to stop the sale to Italians from our bazars of commodities. In the event of war the Suez Canal must be closed for Italy's military movements, although according to the Treaty of 1888, the Canal is declared to be open internationally. But the League of Nations have ample point to prove that such a blocade can be created against a defiant nation."

FIGURE IT OUT COMPETITION
will close
TO-DAY
13th SEPT.
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will epsure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

72. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Temporary Professor of Philosophy for period that may extend to two years. Minimum qualification M.A. in Philosophy. Salary offered Rs. 200 p.m. Apply immediately to Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (1750)

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

Assistant Manager, factory, mofussil, Excellent opening prospects for intelligent, ambitious man. Cash security 3,000. Permanent. State salary expected. Apply Box 4834, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Electrician, holding technical diploma in Electrical Engineering, or at least a First Class Wireman's Certificate. Two years previous working experience is essential. Salary Rs. 60—5—80. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (1741)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Golden Opportunity Learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy all the three together for Rs. 6 per month. Apply:—Shri Radhamukund Institute, Khatau Building, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (4842)

Wanted Candidates, Learn for Success—Electrical Engineering, Wireless, Telegraphy, Broadcasting, Tailoring, Knitting, Weaving, London Diplomas, Hostel seat free. Prospectus on 3 annas. National Technical College of India Ltd., Bombay 20. (4836)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted.—Agents Wanted for the sale of well-known world-renowned oil engines for Karachi, Sind, Punjab and United Provinces. Apply with particulars, standing, references, etc. Box No. 4843, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents in Bombay Suburbs and Districts all over India for Imperial Sewing Machines. Apply for Terms to: Sole-Agents, J. Keshavlal and Bros., 365, Thakurdwar, opp. Post Office, Bombay 2. (4821).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Boiler For Sale. One secondhand Lankashire Boiler 24 x 6 1|2, 125 lbs. Working pressure, in good condition, which is lying in our ginning factory at Sangli. Please write to Messrs Haridas Sivji and Co., Moodi Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay No. 3. (4818).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Choicest and Cheapest Children's Gift Books. Ladies Fashion Magazines, Letterwriters, Dictionaries, Pictures, Stamp Albums Autographs, Cookery, Poultry, Screen, Radio Bocks, Photoframes, King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4844)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1936 to 31st December, 1936, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m on 21st October, 1935.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. 'Earnest money of Rs. 250 should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered without such receipt.' The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Dated, 6th September, 1935.
1743.

Public Notices

EXPRESSION OF REGRET by SHREE SAYAJI JUBILEE COTTON AND JUTE MILLS CO., LTD., Sidhpur, (hereinafter referred to as Shree Sayaji Mills Sidhpur) and others signing below in favour of the Pratap Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd. Amalner E. K. (hereinafter referred to as The Pratap Mills Amalner).

Whereas Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur, stamped certain cloth manufactured by them with the mark "Amalner East Khandesh" and whereas the Pratap Mills, Amalner, intended to take proceedings against Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur and whereas the undersigned merchants of Ahmedabad, who sold such goods were proceeded againts under the Indian Penal Code and the Merchandise Marks Act, Shree Sayaji Mills, Sidhpur and the said Merchants of Ahmedabad, having expressed their sincere regret for such stamping and selling and having paid to the Pratap Mill, Amalner, a token Sum of Re. one each in lieu of damages and the sum of Rs. 3,500 (thirty-five hundred) for costs incurred by the Pratap Mill Amalner in respect of the said proceedings and to be incurred in respect of publication of the expression of the regret as fully set out below, The Pratap Mill, Amalner, have accepted the expression of regret and the above sums in full satisfaction of their claim for damages and costs incurred by them as against the undersigned parties.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

To,

The Pratap Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Sirs,

We, the Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Company Limited, Sidhpur, hereby express our sincere regret for being led into stamping and for stamping the words "AMALNER EAST-KHANDESH" at the request of certain Merchants on goods Manufactured by us and for causing injury to you. We again express to you our unqualified regret for the same and assure you that there would be no repetition of this.

Yours faithfully,
For Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton & Jute Mills Company, Limited, Sidhpur.
(Sd.) PRELHADJI SEVAKRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

We join the Shree Sayaji Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills, Company, Ltd., in the above expression of regret and subscribe our signatures hereto.

(Sd.) RATILAL KESHOLAL,
For Kantilal Ramanlal.
(Sd) PADAMCHAND KUNDANMAL,
For Sardarmal Pabudan.
(Sd.) TRIKAMLAL CHHOTALAL,
For Jayantilal Jeshingbhai.
1756

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th September, 1935.
1755.

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. situated at New Parbhadevi Rd., Parel, are FOR SALE. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P.M. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1935, along with a deposit of Rs. 500|- for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs. Treas., & Agents.
1748

NOTICE —

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Building Inspector on a pay of Rs. 40-1-50 p.m. plus Rs. 3/- Cycle Allowance.

Minimum qualifications: Sub Overseer's Examination.

Knowledge of Cycling and Gujrati.

Applications stating full particulars regarding age, caste, place of birth, qualifications, previous experience, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th September, 1935.

TRIBHOVANDAS SOBHARAM THAKER,
Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 10-9-35.
1758

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION

AGENTS ARE REQUIRED to sell the Red-ochre (Geru) Hirmizi Chalk of the Gwalior Quarries stored at the Mineral Depot near Gwalior Station G.I.P. Rly.

For particulars apply to:
G. V. KUNTE,
District Forest Officer,
Moti Mahal, Lashkar.
1757.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1026 OF 1934.

Messrs. POONAMCHAND DIPAJI AND CO., ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
PHIROZSHAW LIMJEEBHAI KHERGAMWALLA ..... Defendant.

To,
PHIROZSHAW LIMJEEBHAI KHERGAMWALLA,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this suit is filed by the Plaintiff's against you for recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,000|- due by you to the plaintiffs under a Promissory Note, dated the 11th August, 1933 and Rs. 2,000|- due by you to the plaintiffs under a Promissory Note, dated the 14th August, 1934, making together the sum of Rs. 4,000|- (Four Thousand) and interest thereon till judgment and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum and costs and unless you obtain leave within ten days from to-day to defend this suit, the plaintiffs will be entitled to a Decree for their said claim.

AMIN & DESAI.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
1752

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF DREDGERS AND BARGES IN THE SEA OF MUMBRA (G. I. P. RLY., MUMBRA STATION).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramkuvar Srinivas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oscar S. Crassi carrying on business in the firm name of "The Sand & Co." as the Sole Proprietor and pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1934, will sell by Public Auction the following Dredgers and Barges on SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. in the Sea of Mumbra (G. I. P. Railway) at the place where they are lying:

1. Steam Dredger "Drudge."
1. Priestman's Grab Dredger.
1. Mississipi Dredger (Oil Engine driven).
6. Barges.

No. 77 18 Brass.
No. 78 22 Brass.
No. 112 28 Brass.
No. 111 35 Brass.
No. 117 40 Brass.
No. 120 40 Brass.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking the lot or lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the lots purchased by the purchaser shall be taken possession of within three days from the day of sale at the purchaser's expense.

Further conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

SATURDAY 14th SEPT
(TO-MORROW)
To Present
To Bombayites

VIJAYA

PRABHAT'S
MARATHI
Mythological Super
with
Novel Background Music and Spectacular Settings
NALINI TURKHED, GULAB, SURESHBABU KELKAR MANE, BUASAHEB
Music Director:
K. BHOLEY
Great Picture from TO-MORROW at
KRISHNA TALKIES
—Dubash Theatre

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR DIAMOND BANGLES

By order of Seth Fulchand Sakerchand and on account and risk of the estate of the mortgagor late Seth Gabubhai Gheiabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY 19th September, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shop of Seth Bapalal Narandas opposite Mumbadevi, Four Diamond Bangles containing 192 diamonds weighing about 30 karats. These bangles on view in the office of Seth Naginchand Kapurchand, 3rd floor No. 21-23, Mumbadevi one day before the auction Day from 12 noon to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Bona Fide Auction Sale of the Negative Films of "Nand Kumar," "Terror," "Rathod Kumari," "Charitable Outlaw" and "Dreadful Revenge."

By order of the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of insolvent Mr. V. R. Mehta traded as Ambika Movietone, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday 16th September 1935 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Official Assignee Bombay on account and risk of Jitendra Mehta, the Negative Films of "Nand Kumar", "Terror," "Rathod Kumari," and "Dreadful Revenge," and on account and risk of V. S. Pabentker of Asian Film Co., the charitable outlaw.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

FRENCH WRITER WHO THOUGHT CHRIST WAS A COMMUNIST

Henri Barbusse, Poet, Pacifist, Socialist And Author Of "Le Feu," Is Dead

We regret to announce the death of M. Henri Barbusse, the French novelist and Communist leader. M. Barbusse died on August 30, in Moscow, aged sixty-one. He had been ill for several weeks with pneumonia.

M. Barbusse was best known as the author of "Le Feu," one of the earliest and perhaps the most famous and the most influential of all books on the war. He wrote it in the trenches while on active service. He brought to the spectacle of war a temperament suffused with tragic and angry compassion, and his written picture of what he saw through this medium during his trench service is certainly one of the most horrifying things in all literature. He could give to bodily fatigue and mental prostration a kind of horrible, aghast urgency incomparably disturbing to a sympathetic reader. Published in 1916, nearly a million copies were sold in France alone, and it has been translated into many languages.

POETRY AT TWENTY.

Barbusse was born at Asnieres in 1873, was educated in Paris, and was scarcely twenty when he published his "Pleureuses," a book of poems. He became secretary of the publishing house of Pierre Lafite, and then literary director of Hachette. In 1903 he issued his first novel, "Les Suppliants," and five years later "L'Enfer" which was reissued after "Le Feu" had made him famous. He was in the French army during the war and was discharged in 1916 on account of ill-health.

After the Armistice Barbusse, at the request of a group of literary men, issued an appeal for "clarte" (that is, "clarity"), a word which was adopted as the title of the periodical published by this group. His book "La Lueur dans l'Abime" is really an exposition of the programme of the "Clarte" group, and in 1919 he used the word as the title of a novel in which he describes the effects of his war experiences on the everyday life of an ex-soldier.

A CHRISTIAN COMMUNIST.

Later he joined the Communist party and became literary editor of the Communist paper the "Humanite." In his book "Le Suivant Jesus," published in 1927, he declared his belief in the historicity and saintliness of Christ and asserted that all the ideas of the Saviour have been deformed by the various sects and that He was really a Socialist preacher of revolution, of absolute equality, and of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It was the war and its horrors which converted Barbusse to Communism. Unlike so many of his fellow-writers, Barbusse was not a parlour Bolshevik, but a man who believed sincerely in Communism as a remedy against injustice and that worst of all acts of injustice war. So deep was his faith in Communism that, consciously or unconsciously, he sacrificed to it his genius as a writer and became merely a propagandist, though in his heart he remained a poet and a humanist, with a feeling of deep sympathy for the sufferings of humanity. With his long hair, his fine, ascetic face, he had the appearance of a poet and a prophet.

BARRED FROM BRITAIN.

Barbusse was president of the Arac, the Left-wing ex-servicemen's organisation, and also played, together with Romain Rolland, a leading part in the anti-war Amsterdam Pleyel International. He visited Manchester in October, 1924, to speak at a meeting arranged by the Workers' International Relief Committee and also at Ardwick Green in support of Mr. William Paul, at that time the rather unorthodox Labour candidate for the Rusholme Division. While in Manchester he visited the Henry Watson Music Library, and was much impressed by the fine collection of songs on the French Revolution which is stored there. From 1924 until 1932 he was refused admission to the country by the Home Office, but eventually was permitted to revisit London as the guest of the P.E.N. Club.—"Manchester Guardian."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARMED ROBBERY

Two 'Thakurs' Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Sept. 12.

On charges of attempted armed robbery, and possession of swords without licence under the Indian Arms Act, Bhiva Palo Wagh and Bhavadya Kavaji Kamadi, two "Thakurs", of Thana district, have been committed by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, to sessions. Bhavadya Kavaji is also charged under the Criminal Tribes Act, as he is a registered member of the tribe.

The Case for the Crown is that on the night of June 13 last some villagers of Kalbundhe were having a "bhajan" party. While the "bhajans" were in progress, the accused are alleged to have suddenly appeared in the midst of the party, brandished their swords and demanded of the elders a sum of Rs. 100. When their demand was not complied with, the accused are further alleged to have approached Soma Ravji, the police patil, and threatened him with death if they were not paid immediately Rs. 100 by the village people. The money was however not paid.

After the accused left the village, the police patil along with some villagers followed them to a distance, and requested the accused to return to the village for dinner. Accordingly they returned to the village. The police patil sent a word to the headquarters and with the help of a few villagers he overpowered the accused and tied them with ropes. The police party arrived and put them under arrest.

The accused denied the charges.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 12.

Weather report for the week ending September 11. The monsoon strengthened generally over the country excepting North-west India in association with a depression which forming over the head of the Bay of Bengal on the 6th crossed to the Orissa Coast three days later and lay over West Central Provinces at the end of the week.

Widespread rain occurred in this connection generally in North-east India and East United Provinces during the first half of the week. Upper Burma, the central parts of the country, East Rajputana, East Gujarat, Deccan, and Mysore during the latter half, rainfall extending to West United Provinces and East and North Punjab towards the end of the week. The monsoon was also active in Lower Burma throughout the week, strengthened in Konkan after the first two days and in Malabar during the last three days. Thunderstorm and rain occurred in North Madras Coast practically throughout the week.

MORE LAND IRRIGATED IN PAST YEAR

But Report Shows A Fall In Revenue

The Administration Report on Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1933-34 shows that the total capital outlay on works for which accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 10,62,81,623.

Including an area of 8,347 acres, on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the total area irrigated was 213,047 acres, as compared with 194,438 acres in the previous year.

The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 24,04,530 compared with Rs. 24,42,470 during the previous year and Rs. 25,44,082 the average of the past three years.

The unrealised balance of revenue demands at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,38,027.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,14,400 compared with Rs. 15,77,914 in the previous year.

The net revenue amounted to, on the basis of assessment, Rs. 8,90,130 and on the basis of realisations, Rs. 10,31,179, as compared with Rs. 8,64,556 and Rs. 10,83,699 respectively, during the previous year.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 172,655 acres, and the gross revenue obtained was Rs. 7,95,038. The total expenditure incurred on improvements and repairs to these works amounted to Rs. 4,06,030.

RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY AT BENARES

Under the auspices of the All India Sannyasi Sangha a public meeting of the different sects of Sadhus was held at the Aparnathji Math (Sanskrit Vidyalaya), Benares, on 7th Sept. The Sadhus and Brahmacharine of Shanker, Ramkrishna, Tekra, Govinda, Patambari and other Maths assembled. Swamis Satyananda Dhrubeswarananda Arupananda and other of the Ram-Krishna Math and Mission were also present. His Holiness Swami Achalanandaji Puri Maharaj presided over the meeting.

Swamis Chandra Shekhar, Pranavananda, Vivekananda, Abhoranand, and others addressed the Meeting which began with chantings from the Vedas. Swami Sambudhananda explained in brief the ideas and the ideals of the Centenary of Sri Ramkrishna and appealed to the Sadhus to unite and organise the celebration befitting their Sangha and occasion.

Mysore and South-east Madras during the first half of the week, West United Provinces and the Punjab Hills on some days.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A PAGE ABOUT MOTORING & AVIATION

U.S.S.R. Celebrates Aviation Day

Review Of The Astounding Progress Made By Russians In Flying

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, August 19.

August 18th is celebrated in the USSR as Aviation Day. On this day the Soviet Union demonstrates its achievements in the field of both civil and military aviation, and aviation parades are held in all the important capital cities of the Soviet Union.

The air parade that was held in Moscow yesterday was one of the most attractive and representative demonstrations of the great achievements that this country has made in the field of air navigation during the course of the past years. The Air Parade, which was attended by over 100,000 spectators, members of the Government, leaders of the Communist Party, delegates of the International Congress of Physiologists, diplomatic corps, and foreign journalists, has had no equal in the past.

Dozens of new Soviet-made model airplanes, hundreds of civil and military airships, bombers and super-speed 'planes flew over the Tushino air port, after which a number of the best Soviet aviators displayed their skill in fancy piloting, making astounding and dexterous figures and dives in the air.

MASS PARACHUTE JUMPING

The mass parachute jumping was another remarkable feature of the air parade showing how deep the spirit of aviation has gone into the minds of the Russian youth, and what a wonderful progress has been made by the young workers and peasants in the mastering of the art of airmanship and aviation. One could not help but admire the bravery of those who, like so many beautiful flakes of snow, jumped from the cock-pits of airplanes in hundreds high up in the clouds and safely landed on earth.

The achievements made by aviation in Russia is entirely due to the labour of the Soviet Government. Before the Revolution, Russia could boast of no aviation strength whatsoever. She possessed only a small number of military airplanes bought from other countries. To-day the Soviet Union can, undisputably, be called the strongest country in both civil and military aviation. It does not depend on foreign imports in the field of aviation, but produces almost every thing necessary for aviation at home. It has a number of most up-to-date airplane-building plants and scientific research institutes and laboratories.

IN SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE

Soviet Russia, covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, needs to develop civil aviation much more than any other country in the world. During the past several years she has already developed and enlarged her air routes greatly. In this country the use of airplanes in agriculture, fighting the locust, transporting sickmen and invalids, from far-off districts to the Centre, and fighting forest fires has also been considerably developed.

The fame of Soviet aviation extends all over the world, and Soviet flyers have more than once attracted international attention. The heroic work carried on by Soviet aviators in the Chelyuskin rescue in the Arctic Sea is but one of many such instances. The aviator Gromov's 75 hour non-stop flight is another example. The world's largest airplane, the ill-fated "Maxim Gorkey", belonged to the Soviet Union. In the near future 16 giant air-planes, similar to the "Maxim Gorky", are going to be built, the funds for which, over 80 million roubles, were enthusiastically subscribed for by the Soviet Public a few weeks after the disaster to the "Maxim Gorky".

200,000 PILOTS

Both the State and Society feel that aviation is the most vital and useful branch of industry, without which progress of a modern nation cannot be made. The Aviation Promoting Society two years ago decided to enlist one million children in the movement for model-air-plane designing, that 500,000 of the country's youth be trained as glider flyers, and 200,000 as full-fledged 'plane pilots. Since that time the movement has spread far and wide, both among the rural and urban population. The number of aviation clubs has grown from nine in 1932, to 110 at the present. To-day there are thousands of Soviet youth who have voluntarily learned the art of aviation and flying, and the number who have obtained aviator's Licences are even greater.

Soviet scientists pay serious attention to aeronautical studies, and the great and precious work being done by the Soviet scientific research institutes in studying the stratosphere is well-known the world over. On the basis of what the Soviets have done, and are still doing, to promote aviation, one can boldly predict that Soviet aviation awaits a great and brilliant future.

FORD FACTS

The Ford fleet is made up of 30 ships, barges and tugs. It includes seven ocean-going vessels. Rouge docks are a mile and a third long.

* * * *

More than 23,000,000 Ford cars have been built—over 2,000,000 with V-8 Engines.

* * * *

The Ford Motor Company adopted the five-day working week in 1926—and still uses it in all its Plants.

* * * *

There are 92 miles of railroad track inside the Rouge Plant. The Ford Motor Company owns 19 locomotives besides which it leases and also owns 1,387 frieght cars.

* * * *

It will require wool from 800,000 sheep to build a million Ford cars in 1935.

* * * *

Now Rouge steel mills have a capacity of 1,500 tons of finished steel a day. Thirty-six kinds of steel go into the 1935 V-8 and 52 kinds are used in its manufacture.

* * * *

The Ford V-8 Engine has cylinders and crankcase cast in one piece, a foundry feat never before accomplished with V-type engines on a production basis.

* * * *

Hundreds of lunch trucks with shelves of hot food and drinks, go into the Rouge Plant at mealtime. Workmen buy whatever they need at reasonable prices.

* * * *

In the Ford V-8 Engine, many parts must be accurate within measurements one-thirtieth the thickness of a human hair.

* * * *

Plant additions built in 1935 enable the Rouge to prodnce 150,000 square feet of finished plate glass every 24 hours. All Ford cars are equipped with Ford Safety Glass at no extra cost.

* * * *

69,000,000 pounds of cotton will be used in building a million Ford cars this year.

* * * *

A chiefly made product is too expensive to be priced cheaply."
HENRY FORD.

THRILL WITH SAFETY:—One of the big amusements of the Brussels Exhibition is this jumping tower, from which everybody can experience the sensation of a parachute jump, without any risk. The safe landing is assured by a cable just a few feet shorter than the Tower.

Civil Aviation Is A Young Man's Career

Opportunities Open For Indian Youth In Various Departments

(By A. C. Mitter.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Civil Aviation is on the ground floor of a new industry. Aviation is a young man's industry where they can earn real money. The President of the biggest Air line in the world is only 35 years old. Most famous pilots are in their early thirties or even younger. There are plenty of opportunities to forge ahead. This industry wants properly trained and qualified men. The aircraft industry still is in a stage of development and this is a very interesting career.

However, just, as in other forms of business and in other vocations and professions, you will be very careful in choosing the occupation fitting to the individual inclinations, abilities and other qualifications. The prospects of advancement and the wage scale should be carefully studied before a definite decision is made.

HUNDREDS WANTED

Civil Aviation requires hundreds of men on the ground-designers, draughtsmen, mathematicians, managers, Inspectors, metallurgists erectors, and others in the factories where aeroplanes and engines are built. In the commercial Air Lines, Aerodrome, and Traffic managers, office staffs, Ground Engineers, and operators of auxiliary land transport are required, in addition to Pilots, Navigators, Wireless Officers, and stewards who form the aeroplane crews. Government Officials are employed at the Government owned aerodromes as Traffic Control Officers and other duties connected with aerodrome operation. Similar posts are available at aerodromes under private management.

There is opportunity for Indian students but it takes a lengthy course of training for the performance of highly skilled work. Students of average intelligence are able to pick up the work without much difficulty.

There are many positions in the aeronautic industry in England but as India is in the stage of infancy, of this we will discuss the important ones.

FLYING OPERATION

(1) Pilot—Scheduled mail, passengers and Aerial Taxi service, aerial photography and other miscellaneous operations.
(2) Instructor—Training schools
(3) Weather Observers.
(4) Radio Operator
(5) Stewards

GROUND OPERATIONS

(1) Maintenance Superintendent
(2) Operation Manager
(3) Airport Manager
(4) Airport Engineer
(5) Airport Ground man helper
(6) Ground Engineers
(7) Wireless Engineer.
(8) Weather Observes
(9) Radio Operators.

BUSINESS SIDE.

(1) Aerial Photography and Surveying
(2) Aircraft Sales and Distribution
(3) Airport development and management.
(4) Insurance Experts.
(5) Lighting Specialists.

Here a wide range of activities is presented. The various positions also indicate the different types of training necessary to fill them. But Indian students want only the important one which I am giving below.

AIRCRAFT APPRENTICESHIPS

Most of the British aeroplane manufacturers have apprentice schemes. But different firms have different schemes of training. Generally, they have got 3 years courses during the apprenticeship. Students pass through every department of the work.

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 1.)

N.I.P.
(BRAND)
THE HIGH GRADE PETROL KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS
WILL BE SOLD THROUGH
RELIABLE AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF
INDIA
for AGENCY TERMS APPLY,
INTERNATIONAL OIL Co. Ltd
"JIJI HOUSE," RAVELIN ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

FAST DRIVING IS COSTLY

American Speed Ace Says A Mile A Minute Is Safe But He Never Saw Bombay Roads!

In his younger days as a racing driver Barney Oldfield established many speed records in America. In a statement issued recently the former speed king said: "A mile a minute is fast enough for any one to go anywhere at any time on our present-day public highways." Mr. Oldfield continued:

"The modern motor car is built to go much faster than a mile a minute. Even the lowest priced cars will do seventy-five to eighty miles an hour without apparent effort.

"To-day's automobiles are built for sustained high speeds, but our present-day heavily-travelled highways are not. There are only a few highways in America to-day where the average motorist can keep his foot on the floor board for any length of time. That's the chief reason why I feel that a mile a minute is fast enough for any one on our present highways.

"Some day we may have one-way super-highways between our leading cities, where a motorist can speed eighty miles an hour in safety, but we haven't got them now."

Mr. Oldfield is making a tour this Summer under the auspices of the Plymouth Motor Corporation to promote safety education.

—But Not In India

The above, however is true only of America where the cars used are of a much better quality and the roads are infinitely better than the tracks that go by that name in India. And Bombay motorists had better remember that sixty miles per hour is a definitely dangerous speed on the wet roads of the city. And if the way to their heart lies through their pockets they may be interested to know that fast driving is costly. Read on.

Rs. As. Pies Of Speed

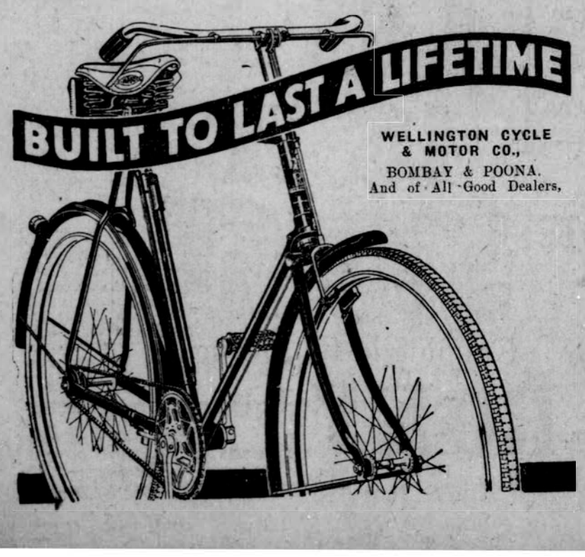
It is generally believed that the faster one drives beyond about thirty miles an hour the more petrol and oil his engine uses per mile. Figures have been compiled by the United States Bureau of Standards to show just how much the consumption increases with speed. The table, as reported by the American Automobile Association, is based on the performance of an average car capable of going eighteen miles on a gallon of petrol at thirty miles an hour. Here it is:—

10 m.p.h.	18.7 miles per gallon.
20 m.p.h.	18.9 miles per gallon.
30 m.p.h.	18.0 miles per gallon.
40 m.p.h.	16.4 miles per gallon.
50 m.p.h.	14.6 miles per gallon.
60 m.p.h.	12.6 miles per gallon.
70 m.p.h.	10.6 miles per gallon.
80 m.p.h.	8.6 miles per gallon.

In tests conducted at the Indianapolis Speedway by the A.A.A. it was found that nearly seven times as much oil was used up at fifty-five miles an hour as at thirty.

RIDE A RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

IN appearance, in performance, in quality the Raleigh is a "thoroughbred." Responsive to the slightest effort; not a single superfluous ounce to add unnecessary weight; built in the best equipped and largest cycle factory in the world.
Built to last a lifetime—"*guaranteed for ever!*"



WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
And of All Good Dealers.

There's no deception about HONEYDEW

HONEYDEW Cigarettes are honest value at an honest price.

At 2½ annas a packet of 10

There's no better brand than

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

H/108

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Field Of Thirteen To Contest St. Leger Plate

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Hamra Nafea 9-4, Shogat Aziz 9-0, Happy King 9-0, Ghafiah 8-12, Hazima 8-11, Nassirwan 8-10, Rashid Pasha 8-2, Vita 7-13, Maarib 7-11, Havana 7-11, Karim Beg 7-10, Zari 7-9, Tara 7-8 and Lookman 7-4.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

For Indian horses three, four and five years old only (i.e. Horses foaled in 1932, 1931 and 1930).

3 year old—Colts to carry 7st. 8lbs.; Fillies and Geldings 7st. 5lbs.

4 year old—Colts to carry 8st. 10lbs.; Fillies and Geldings 8st. 7lbs.

5 year old—Horses 9st. 11lb.; Mares and Geldings 8st. 12 lbs.

Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7 lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5 lbs. in addition to the above penalty.

Cartoon 9-13, Knight at Arms 9-13, Sanguine 9-1, Columbian 9-3, Prince Shivaji 9-1, Her Ladyship 8-12, Honey Boy 8-5 and Savonette 7-2.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Burgess 9-4, Karam Allah 9-4, Vershan 9-4, White Flower 9-2, Watchmaker 8-4, Samra Layali 8-3, Lucky Boy 7-11, Queen Singer 7-10, Saduzaman 7-8 and Yanoos 7-6.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlngs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Royal Prince 9-7, Glen Gowan 9-4, Grandpapa 8-12, Grecian Orb 8-12, Hollywood Nights 8-8, Mananna 8-3, Mr. Pip 7-12, Natbay 7-9, Parknasilla 7-8, Columbian 7-7, and Irish Right 7-4.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

The NEWCASTLE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Raghubeer 9-7, Bismarck II 9-3, Fairford 8-11, Angelo 8-9, Jackmore 8-7, The Earl 8-3, Teller 8-2, Jaya Kumar II 8-1, Woolworth 8-1, Greensward 8-0, Crimson Rambler 7-12, Inveralga 7-11, Sherwood 7-12, Achieve 7-11 and Fair Greek 7-9.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750. A Handicap for all Horses.

Birthday Book 9-7, Carnelian 9-3, Corcy 9-1, Bray Beau 8-11, Trelawne 8-9, Ballylinch 8-6, Robert 8-5, Powder Boy 8-4, Alienist 8-2, Cymro 8-0, Francolin 7-10, Dunedin 7-8 and Monreale 6-12.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Le Mont Chevalier 9-3, Maid of Orleans 8-8, Redress 9-2, Rapsonia 8-12, Ootman 8-12, Lady Brendan 8-10, Talk 8-9, The Nun 8-8, Cartoon 8-7, Pin Money 8-6, Myron 8-4, Permarch 8-4, Camille 8-2, Bistonian 812, Staff Officer, 7-13 and Knight's Adventure 7-10.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Farat Prince 9-0, Anchor 8-13, Kabaila 8-13, Dhib Shalwa 8-12, Riyad II 8-10, Rajput 8-9, Buick 8-9, Gurjistan 8-9, Eeda 8-7, Alharith 8-5, Barkhat 8-1, Imperial 8-0, Rustom 7-13, Kutub 7-13, Firsan 7-11, English Star 7-10, Zoolum 7-9 and Nasrat Beg 7-8.

A group photograph of the St. Xavier's College (Winners) and Elphinstone College (Runners up) in the Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament. Sir John Beaumont and Lady Beaumont are in the centre of the picture.

SURPRISE FOR GYMHKHANAS

Bombay Collector Sends Demands To All To Pay Rent For Sites Occupied

The Collector of Bombay, has, it is understood, served all the Gymkhanas in the city, with notices calling upon them to pay rents.

Hitherto these clubs have occupied their sites rent free. This is, the first attempt to call upon these sporting institutions to pay for the ground they occupy.

No Gymkhana is, it is understood, has been excluded. The College Gymkhanas, the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and the Commercial Gymkhana have been served with similar notices, as well as the leading community gymkhanas, such as the Parsi, Hindu, Islam and Catholic Clubs have all received notices.

The Parsi Gymkhana has been asked to pay Rs. 250 per month, the Islam Gymkhana Rs. 210, the Hindu Gymkhana Rs. 230, and others in proportion according to the area they occupy.

All the Gymkhanas in the city will, it is understood, strongly agitate against this move, on the part of the Government, to tax institutions of this kind.

A representative meeting of all the Gymkhanas in the city will be called, it is understood, on Tuesday next, at the Parsi Gymkhana, to register their protest against this demand.

If the Collector of Bombay does not climb down, a deputation may wait on the Governor of Bombay.

Al Rivers, the welterweight champion of the Orient, will defend his title against Kid James at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday.

PERRY BEATEN BY ALLISON IN U.S.A.

Englishman's Weak Backhand Lets Him Down Against Yank

(SPECIAL CABLE).

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 11.

In the American Men's singles championship semi-final, Wood beat Bryan Grant 6—2, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2.

Allison beat Perry 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

In the Ladies' Singles final Miss

F. PERRY.

Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. Fabyan 6—2, 6—4.

PERRY HAS BAD FALL

Perry in the seventh game of the first set had a bad fall and injured his right kidney. The doctors said he should rest for at least a month. Allison led 3—0, but Perry drew level. Allison went ahead again 5—4, Perry again drawing level. In the second set Allison led 5—0, Perry then took the next three games by means of lovely tennis. In the third set Allison had a lead of 2—0 on Perry's errors but Perry drew up 3—4.

The Englishman said he had no grouse. He felt a licking was coming for sometime.

"Allison said he mercilessly decided that the only way to beat Perry was to play his backhand, which he did."

G. B. S. SAYS 'DAMN' OVER MICROPHONE

Listeners to a broadcast from Radiolympia on August 17 heard Mr. George Bernard Shaw offer a leading part to Miss Ethel Cain the "girl with the golden voice."

"Don't you know I write plays?" he asked her during a telephone conversation between Olympia and Malvern.

"If I promise you a leading part in my next play, will you check this telephone business and go on the stage?"

At this moment a voice interrupted: "Three minutes."

"Damn," said Mr. Shaw.

"I feel exactly as you do," said Miss Cain.

'BAHRAM SUPER HORSE'

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

The Aga Khan interviewed by Reuter said he was perfectly delighted and wished he had been at Doncaster to see the memorable victory. "Although chief credit was due to Bahram who was undoubtedly a super horse, he was also very grateful to his trainer and Jockey and all who were concerned in his upbringing." He thought he could claim a little credit himself because he was responsible for the judicious mating of Blanford and Friar's Daughter.—Reuter.

FAMOUS JOCKEY FRACTURES SKULL

LONDON, Sept. 12.

It has now been ascertained that Jockey Fox fractured his skull and will be unable to ride for some months. At present he is progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

JACKIE COOGAN ENGAGED

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 11.

The film-star Jackie Coogan has announced his engagement to the Film Artiste Miss Toby Wing.—Reuter.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Corcy And Jackmore Show To Advantage

White Flower And Columbian Must Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 12.

The track has been in grand condition and if the weather keeps fine till Saturday, the racing should prove attractive. Gallops noted were as follows:—

FRANCOLIN (Simmons) gave complete satisfaction in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan. With judicious handling should run forward in the St. Leger.

CORCY (Burn) put up a smart show over 10 furlongs. Likely to win on Saturday.

TRELAWNE (Harding) held WHATANIGHT (Reynolds) in a 10 furlongs gallop. The former has improved since last victory.

CARNELIAN (BRACE) was superior to RISQUE (Burn) in a 9 furlongs trial on the race track. The former is in fine fettle at the moment.

REDRESS (Clarke) spurted four furlongs in her best style. Should about win Paddock Plate.

MAID OF ORLEANS (Britt) and STAFF OFFICER (Munro) finished strongly in a 6 furlongs burst. A fit pair.

CAMILLE (Harding) had a slight advantage over PERMARCH (Reynolds) when sent 6 furlongs. Keep an eye on the former.

RAPSONIA (Marrable) easily beat RAGHUBEER (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs on the tan.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) covered 4 furlongs at an easy pace. Fit and well.

JACKMORE (M. Hoyt) impressed immensely over 5 furlongs. Has great chance in Newcastle Plate.

MR. PIP (Bullock) finished in front of BOLD BANDIT (Graham) in a 6 furlongs trial on the race track. The first named is at his best.

MANANNA (Britt) spurted 4 furlongs in attractive style. Has struck form.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (O'Neale) held PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) in a 6 furlongs burst on the race track.

COLUMBIAN (Riding Boy) beat CURFEW III (Riding Boy) by half a length over 6 furlongs. The former will prove Robinson's surprise packet.

THE EARL (Britt) easily disposed of BRISTONIAN (Munro) over 6 furlongs. Make a note of the titled one.

GRECIAN ORB (Davison) lost CHAPEI (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former is very well at present.

HER LADYSHIP (Burn) beat a stablemate over 7 furlongs. Should be in the picture in the Indian Breeders' Stakes.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Forsyth) was extended by JAYAKUMAR II (Cook) over a mile. A fit pair.

KNIGHT AT ARMS (Brace) was superior to SANGUINE (Burn) and ROSETTE (O'Neale) when exercised over the mile course. Should run prominently on Saturday.

WHITE FLOWER (Munro) moved freely in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan. Will bear watching.

BADEN (Davison) shaped very well over 6 furlongs.

NAZAM (Little) defeated SILVER FISH (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

KABAILA (Britt) travelled a mile, striding out very freely. She is very well at the moment.

HAMRA NAFEA (Brace) trounced FIRSAN (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs. The former is in excellent fettle.

BARKHAT (Marrable) and RASHID PASHA (Simmons) went a mile, both finishing well.

FARAT PRINCE (Brace) held NASSIRWAN (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former must be noted.

SHOGAT AZIZ (Riding Boy) pleased in a mile gallop. She is due to win shortly.

IMPERIAL (Burn) showed great improvement when sent a mile.

MAARIB (Britt) covered a mile at steady pace. Has not reproduced his track form in a race yet.

AL HARITH (Marrable) travelled a mile in fine style.

CHAYNA (Britt) beat SIR JAMAL (Riding Boy) & ZENOBIA (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs.

ZOOLUM (Davison) showed to advantage in a mile work out. May upset in the Beyrut Plate.

NOTE: NATBAY, TADEMA, TAMIM, MOSUL KING, AMIR & ADHBA II.

MADRAS BOWLER'S FEAT

Takes All Ten Wickets In Innings

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

In the Inter-College Tournament, the Medical College beat the Veterinary College by a large margin of runs. A feature of the match, which was played on Saturday, was the bowling of Rama Rao of the Medical College, who took all ten wickets.

Medical College: 154 (D'Costa 47, including 6 fours, Aleem 37 not out including 2 sixes and 3 fours, Sivaraman 25, Sanjiva 5 for 54).

Veterinary College: 48 (Rama Rao 10 for 23 in 11.3 overs of which 2 were maidens).

AT LAST IT COMES
ONLY 3 DAYS MORE
THE ANXIOUSLY AWAITED FILM
JAVANI-ki-HAVA
Featuring: India's Loveliest and Most Famous Star
DEVIKA RANI
with NAJAM-UL-HUSSAIN and a Galaxy of Talented Artistes
COMING ON MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA
See this powerful and emotional picture; thrill at its intense drama; laugh at its rollicking humour; abandon yourself to sheer enjoyment of its ENTRANCING MUSIC and DANCING.
THIS IS A BOMBAY TALKIES LTD. PRODUCTION
Produced by: HIMANSU RAI
Story by: NIRANJAN PAL
Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN
Three shows daily on week-days
Four shows daily on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
Balcony Seats can be Reserved in Advance.
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road, Bombay.

A Mighty Picture! RUNNING THIS WEEK
that has great cast—
Marvellous treatment!
Wonderful Song-hits!
Lilting Melodies!!
DEBAKI BOSE'S PRODUCTION
RELEASED through JAYANT PICTURES
Starring:—
Smt. DURGA KHOTE
Rampyari,
Jayraj,
Mubarak,
Alaknanda.
TIME:—
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
LIFE IS A STAGE
Running in full Swing at
ROXY Talkies Queens Road,

Arsenal v. Sunderland Match Proves Dull

S. Africans Win Well-Earned Encomiums In Winning Rubber

Hockey Association's Golden Jubilee In 1936: • Special Match Arranged

(From Our Sports Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Soccer had a magnificent kick-off on Saturday last, the 44 matches in the Football League drawing a great army of 800,000 enthusiastic followers.

Arsenal, the champions, with a particularly attractive game, had the biggest crowd. There were 68,000 spectators at Highbury, but 50,000 watched Aston Villa play Sheffield Wednesday in Birmingham; there were 46,000 for the Verton and Derby game at Goddison Park, Liverpool, and 45,000 at the Maine Road ground in Manchester. A total of 154 goals was scored for the delight (or grief) of the multitudes, and only in two Third Division games did the goalkeepers retire unscathed. With one striking exception the results accorded with the form of last season. The exception was the defeat of Bolton Wanderers at Bolton by Brentford in a game between clubs that had gained promotion. They met on the same ground last May, when Bolton won 2-1, but last Saturday Brentford completely turned the tables, won 2-0, and were manifestly superior to Bolton in almost every position on the field. Brentford's play was fast, methodical, and assertive; they used the ball intelligently and boldly. In contrast Bolton's methods were cramped and uncertain. Too bad to be true was Bolton's opinion of its team's display.

ARSENAL V. SUNDERLAND.

The big opening-of-the-season game between the Arsenal and Sunderland at Highbury was at times so thoroughly unpleasant that it was small wonder that sections of the huge crowd spent considerable of their time booing certain of the players. The game produced a lot of reckless play. Strange it was practically the only instance in which the game was spoiled by over-zealous tactics. Much of the blame for this type of play rests, according to many, with club officials who have it in their power to put an end to the win-at-any-price methods. Nowadays, the general rule is for the management to exhort the players to "Get stuck into them, lads" an incentive to over-vigorous tacklers. In beating Sunderland 3-1 Arsenal did better, perhaps, than they expected to do. They were a goal down in eight minutes, when Gurney beat Wilson rather easily, but if Wilson might have done better on that occasion the rest of his goalkeeping was excellent. Within eight minutes Arsenal were level, Drake scoring with a header from an attack originated by Bastin (ominously bandaged about one knee) and carried on in turn by James, Davidson and Milne. Bastin scored the second, again from Milne's centre, and the third by Drake resulted from a foul on Bastin. Sunderland's play grew a little too robust; they tried to counter Arsenal's refinements, to which James and Milne contributed notably with bustle and bluster against which the Arsenal backs were amply fortified.

However, it seems that no sport can begin without a controversy of some sort. If a match looks ugly it is ugly. There can be no deception about appearances when 68,000 people accept the invitation to watch the champions play the next best. Arsenal and Sunderland should have been the shop window game of the first day of Soccer. It was a long way from being that. If it had been all ugly we could have assumed that the distinguished footballing did not know better. Of course they did. That was obvious from the position they have attained, and from the fact that there were interludes of cultured and first-class football. The rest of it was definitely ugly. There can be no pleasure in watching such stuff. The world has been told that all the other people are out to stop the Arsenal —which probably is true—and that they are not at all particular about the manner in which they do it—which is more open to argument.

IRRITATING PHASE.

It would be unfair to Sunderland to assert that they started everything. The obstructive phase of Arsenal's football can be extremely irritating. An entirely unofficial Sunderland point of view was that this was the reason—it cannot, of course, be accepted as an excuse—for some of the things which ought not to have been done. Point also was made of the fact that the only man badly injured was Shaw, the full-back, who will not, I understand, be able to play against West Bromwich Albion to-morrow. A more pleasing aspect of the game was the thoughtful football played by Milne, the new Arsenal forward from Blackburn. This rather frail-looking young man may be as effective as Hulme was, but in a quieter way. He is not afraid to take the ball close up to a defender to beat him and cuts in very devastatingly along the goalline.

Last season Sunderland were considered the most attractive side to watch. Remember that amazing Cup-tie with Everton at Goddison Park—the thrilling, seesaw tussle which was described as the most magnificent Cup battle of the century. Well, the Wearsiders had the same team on Saturday and there was no reason to suppose the side had lost any of its ability. There has always been a decided Scottish flavour about them; the present eleven includes six Scots. On Saturday they pinned their faith in the Scottish short-passing game, but what made the team so highly dangerous in the past was that they played the Scottish game and English speed. The combination of the two styles can be irresistible, though it was lacking at Highbury.

CRICKET.

Surrey's little knock of 44 in 63 minutes against Yorkshire at the Oval on Monday week calls to mind the smallest score in first-class cricket. It was made—I cannot say "compiled"—by Northants against Gloucestershire at Gloucester in 1907. That total was one dozen. And Yorkshire 9 skittled themselves for 31 when they met Nichols and Essex this season—once put Notts well and truly out for 13. Fifteens and twenties can be found, so Surrey did not fare too terrifically badly after all. Australia, incidentally, once collected 18 against M.C.C. at Lords.

WELL-DESERVED VICTORY.

The South Africans deserve all the applause they are receiving for winning the rubber. The new position Wade and his men have earned for South African cricket is due largely to the fact that the players for the first time were trained on grass pitches. History has been made through the strength of their batting. In the past teams from the veld have included many fine bowlers, but they failed to make sufficient runs. Wade's inspiring captaincy—his leadership is something that is felt rather than seen—and an excellent team spirit have been prominent factors in their success. The attack was disabled for at least three of the five Test matches. The presence of Balaskas would undoubtedly have increased the thrust of the side. The chief weaknesses of the tourists were probably their fielding close to the wicket. Here they were inferior to the 1929 team that included such accomplished fielders as H. G. Deane, H. G. Swen-Smith, and R. H. Catterall. Wade was unable to find reliable men for the important positions between the first slip and point. Most of the missed catches, it will be remembered, of the tour had been in this little arc behind the wicket.

One of the tourists, E. A. Rowan, achieved at Canterbury the distinction, rare for a South African cricketer, of scoring more than 2,000 runs for all matches during an English tour. It was not accomplished without a chorus of comment from a section of the crowd. Rowan's recent slow scoring has made him a butt of barrackers. "Little man, you've had a busy day," was crooned when the batsman had taken two hours and fifty minutes to score his 77. It recalled the shout across the Sydney ground when another South African opening batsman was scoring slowly: "No wonder you lost the Boer War." Yet few of the South Africans have more friends on county fields than Rowan. He will always be remembered by an engine-driver who sat on the boundary by the Leeds Test. At the interval he playfully asked the South African tomautograph his Panama hat. Rowan took it to the dressing room. He returned it with the entire team's signatures inscribed on the brim.

TOURISTS' BIG VICTORY.

The tourists beat Kent at Canterbury last week by an innings and 138 runs. Kent on a pitch that was nothing like so unplayable as their totals suggest, collapsed dismally, and their second innings of 49, the lowest total scored against the South Africans this season, was merely grotesque. C. L. Vincent bowled extremely well in Kent's first innings, and took seven wickets for 48 runs; Vincent, Langton and Crisp all had impressive analysis in the second innings, but they themselves were probably not so much impressed. The pitch was not easy and the bowling was good, but not so difficult and not so good as to justify a pitiable a collapse. The tourists are hoping to defeat the All-England Eleven, skippered by Lord Tennyson, at Folkestone to-day in the Festival game. This will be a fitting send-off to the South Africans who have a successful record this season in England.

When Gordon Richards rode 259 winners in 1933 he said he would never again approach that figure. Yet he is well on the way to doing so if he can maintain the average of August. During that month he rode 38 winners. His total for the season upto Saturday last is now 159. It would be necessary for him to improve on his August total during September and October, for he could scarcely hope to ride 25 winners in the three weeks in November, when competition is so keen and fields so large. At the same time Richards is reasonably certain to top 200 for the second year in succession. At the moment he has ridden more than double the number of winners credited to any other jockey.

JUBILEE HOCKEY MATCH.

On January 18, 1936, the Hockey Association will attain its fifty years of life. On that day in fitting celebration thereof, the Association will play a jubilee international match at Beckenham, England versus Wales meeting Ireland and Scotland, so that the four countries will be individually interested. In the evening there is to be a dinner which is expected to be largely attended by representatives from the four countries and county associations and clubs. On Friday, January 17, 1936, it is also proposed to hold a dance, so that there will be two days allotted to general festivities. At the inaugural meeting of the Hockey Association on January 18, 1886, at the Holborn Restaurant, High Holborn, London, now known as the mother body throughout the world of the game, the following clubs were represented. Wimbledon, Molesey, Teddington, Surbiton, Ealing, Trinity College (Cambridge), Blackheath and Eliot Park School (Blackheath). The chairman was Mr. E. L. Agar, who formed the Wimbledon Hockey Club. The first president of the Hockey Association was the Duke of Clarence, and the present president is Prince Arthur of Connaught, so that a member of the Royal Family has always held this important position. Moreover, the present Patron is His Majesty the King.

Leonard Harvey appears to have changed his mind about fighting Thomas Loughran at Wembley next month, for a fee of £1250. The position was not, I understand, that Harvey wished to dictate the terms or his opponent. It was and still is—a question whether film engagements would leave him free to train with his usual thoroughness. Harvey is one of a select few boxers who do their own thinking. He will no doubt have appreciated that this is a favourite opportunity to steal some of the thunder from Jack Petersen. While Harvey has put on some weight he remains as fast on his feet and as fit as ever. I should say he is good enough for this October job—if he takes it.

Amazing Frauds On Bombay Municipality

Tenants Reported "Untraceable" Found Still Living In Same Rooms Of Chawls Rent Free!

How money taken from hawkers and squatters as fees is misappropriated, patients in the K. E. M. Hospital given adulterated milk and rooms in chawls belonging to the Estate Department occupied free of rent are some of the revelations contained in the report issued by the Test Audit Officer of the Municipality recently.

Referring to the Licence Department, the Supervisors were one day asked to produce the cards showing their collections from the hawkers and the squatters.

They all stated they kept the cards at their places of residence and so they were asked to bring them in the afternoon. The Supervisors brought all the cards, except one. They were duly checked and found correct.

The books of one Supervisor, who did not turn up were then examined and it was found that he had with him 38 hawkers' and 306 squatters cards of the value of Rs. 1,597-8-0 unaccounted for.

The Supervisor in question was found missing and further enquiry was proceeded with.

At a test audit of squatters' cards issued by this Supervisor and produced by the squatters, several cards for the month previous were found initialled by the Supervisor or his Pathan. The initials were stated to be in token of their having received the fees for the month following but in respect of which no new cards were issued.

Moreover some of the parties maintained that the Supervisor had received fees for the current month without giving them new cards or passing any receipts in lieu thereof. The total sum misappropriated by the Supervisor thus amounted to Rs. 2,029-8-0.

In view of this, information was filed with the police by the Superintendent of Licences under orders of the Commissioner. The Supervisor who was missing was subsequently traced and arrested by the Police. He was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was to be paid to the Municipality.

Against a sum of Rs. 2,029-8-0 misappropriated by the Supervisor the Municipality has been able to recover Rs. 1,169-4-0 from the Supervisor and the question of recovery of the balance is under the consideration of the Superintendent of Licences.

New Checks On Supervisors

In order to safeguard against irregularities of this nature the form of the office collection register has been revised and a suggestion was made that the Head Clerk should check at least twice a month without previous intimation the unused license cards with each Supervisor and that for this purpose each Supervisor should bring with him every day the license cards he has on hand when he comes to the office with the day's collection; also that the Senior Supervisor should check twice a month on the spot the serial Nos. and dates of hawkers' license cards as actually issued and as entered in the Supervisor's Register and in the office collection book.

The Supervisors were also forbidden to receive license fees without at the same time issuing the licences or to receive fees in advance of the issue of licences or to initial the old licence cards themselves or through their Pathan in token of receiving advances payment. All these suggestions have been accepted and since acted upon.

Monkeying With The Milk

An inquiry was held into the allegations made by the milk contractor to the Hospital that during his last contract in 1932 the Stores and Diet Attendant at the Hospital had taken certain sums of moneys and that on a certain day in March 1934 he had tampered with the milk sample bottle to the detriment of the contractor.

It was established that the attendant used to have money transactions with the contractor; but the charge of tampering with the milk sample bottle however could not be proved. The practice is to take samples of milk in two bottles and to seal the bottles in the presence of the 'Mehta' of the milk contractor. One sealed bottle is handed over to the 'Mehta' and the other is kept in the office. The milk sample so taken on one day in March was found to be below the standard and in consequence the contractor was penalised.

The Stores and Diet Attendant was, however, reduced and transferred as a ward attendant as punishment for his not telling the truth at the enquiry, and a clause is now being inserted in the tender forms to the effect that contractors are strictly prohibited from having any private money dealings with Municipal employees.

A test audit of the Mandvi-Koliwada, the Princess Street and Chandanwadi Chawls showed that at the entrance of Block No. 2, Mandvi-Koliwada Chawls, a cripple was allowed to remain with impunity on a "charpoi" with some petty articles near him. Likewise some squatters and hawkers were allowed to occupy the large open space in the compound of the Chandanwady Chawls without any rent being recovered from them. There were also two small fruit stall holders on both the sides of the entrance to the compound of the Chandanwadi Chawls from whom no rent was recovered.

Rooms Rent Free

A test audit of vacancies in the Imamwada Chawls showed that several rooms said to be vacant had no locks affixed on them and the result was that they were being freely used by outsiders. One room said to be vacant had a lock which was opened with a key by an adjoining tenant.

In the case of some tenants whose arrears have been written off with the sanction of the Standing Committee, it was noticed that tenants with names similar were still residing in the Chawls.

Inquiries on the spot in one or two cases showed that the very same tenants whose arrears were written off as irrecoverable due to the parties not being traceable were the very persons who are still in occupation of rooms in the Chawls.

A Karachi message says:—

Major C. K. Nayudu, who was suffering from tonsilitis has been discharged from hospital. He is returning to Indore accompanied by Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu and Nissar.

TWO BRANCHES OF IRRIGATION

Report On Works In Deccan And Gujarat Shows Slight Fall In Gross Revenue

The Administration Report on Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1933-34 deals with them under two categories, viz. (i) tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and (ii) small tanks, bandharas and drainage channels, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The total capital outlay on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, up to the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,62,81,623.

Including an area of 8,347 acres, on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the total area irrigated was 213,047 acres, as compared with 194,438 acres in the previous year.

Gross Revenue.

The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 24,04,530 compared with Rs. 24,42,470 during the previous year and Rs. 25,44,082 the average of the past three years.

The unrealised balance of revenue demands at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,38,027. A portion of this amount has since been recovered and steps have been taken to effect the early recovery of the balance outstanding.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,14,400 compared with Rs. 15,77,914 in the previous year.

The net revenue (after deducting working expenses) amounted to, on the basis of assessment, Rs. 8,90,130 and on the basis of realisations, Rs. 10,31,179, as compared with Rs. 8,64,556 and Rs. 10,83,699 respectively, during the previous year.

The report shows the financial results of the more important works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

Return On Outlay.

The percentage return on capital outlay on the principal works was as follows:—

Ekruk Tank 6.35 Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals 2.02, Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank 3.88, Mhaswad Tank 1.01, Mutha Canals and Matoba Tank 3.88, Godavari Canals 0.97, Chankapur Tank Girna Left Bank Canal 0.33, Pravara River Works 0.53, Lower Panjhra River Works 4.25, Krishna Canal 3.90, and Goksk Canal 3.24.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 172,655 acres, and the gross revenue obtained was Rs. 7,95,038. The total expenditure incurred on improvements and repairs to these works amounted to Rs. 4,06,030.

ALL INDIA S. C. V. S. D. KAYASTHA FERENCE

The Secretary, Publicity Committee All-India Chitragupta V.S.D. Kayastha Conference writes from Cawnpore:—

The Reception Committee of the All-India Chitragupta Vanshi Srivastava Dusre Kayastha Conference has elected Mr. Punna Lal, Commissioner, Jhansi, to inaugurate the Conference and Rai Bahadur Sita Ram Saheb Retired Deputy Collector a colleague of the late Mr Kali Prasad Kulbhaskar, President of the Conference.

Mrs. Punna Lal has been elected President of the Ladies' section of the Conference.

The Conference will be held in the King Edward Memorial Hall, Cawnpore on the 5th, 6th and 7th October 1935.

Baroda Textile Industry's Handicaps

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 10.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Baroda Millowners' Association was held under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Amin who in his address discussed in detail a number of disabilities under which the textile industry of Baroda was working. The principal point on which he laid great stress was in regard to railway freights on cotton and mill, stores from Bombay to Baroda as compared with those obtaining between Bombay and Ahmedabad. He suggested to his Association to approach the proper authorities and ask for adequate representation in the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the B. B. and C. I. advisory committee.

PERFUMED
BRAHMI
HAIR OIL
Prepared with the purest Ingredients
Refreshing and Soothing for Brain & Nerves
INVALUABLE IN
Loss of Memory, Brain-fag, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Disorder.
BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA.
Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY
ANÆMIA
use Deschiens' Syrup
Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

"India's Foremost Remedy"
NOW IN THREE SIZES "Popular Size" Annas Four "The Original" Annas Eight "Giant Size" Rupee One
Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century
LITTLE'S Oriental BALM
the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

A POSITIVE PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

FIRST VALUATION BONUS

Rs. 10 per **1000**

The First Life Insurance Office of Gujarat, has been able to show the surplus in its very first valuation at the end of four years only.

In the Board of Directors, there are leaders like Seth Ranchhodlal, Ex-President of the Indian National Congress, Delhi Session, Mr. Haridas Gopaldas of the Katni Cement and Industrial Works, Ltd., Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President and Ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and others.

The ASHOK INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—RAIKHAD, AHMEDABAD. Branch:—9, Forbes St., Fort, BOMBAY.

For Agency Terms and other particulars, please write to the Head Office

Rainbow Colours

SUITABLE FOR ALL KNITTING NEEDS

WRITE FOR THE FULL RANGE OF ATTRACTIVE SHADES AND SAMPLES

TRADE MARK

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE Estcd. 1876.

H9 480N

FROM ALL GOOD WOOL DEALERS

INDIAN OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA
(Oxygen)—138, Ballinghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Aga Works, Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

FAREWELL TO GANESH

Gently Dropped In Sea On Termination Of Nine Days Festivities

Wednesday was the last day of the Hindu festival, Ganesh Chaturthi.

For nine days beginning with September 2, there has been feasting and merry-making, and a general air of jollity prevailing in every Hindu home.

One significant feature of this festival is that cast restrictions are thrown overboard. Orthodox Hindus mix freely with untouchables, and exchange offerings of fruits and flowers from their own deity.

Even the poorest of Brahmins prepares a few sweets, which are first offered to Lord Ganesh, and then distributed to the poor.

Those who can afford it, organize music concerts, and ballads of old Hindustan are sung. A good ballad singer earns as much as Rs. 100 during these days. He is always in demand and is booked days in advance of this festival.

None is refused admission to these parties, and every one is treated liberally with some eatables after the programme is over.

And so, the festival came to end Wednesday. Ganesh is carried "in 'state" to the nearest sea, and amidst farewells that recalls to one's mind those at Ballard pier, he is gently dropped into the waters.

It is said that fairs and festivals are held in the memory of the poor. If this is the memory of every poor man of this festival is truly an intoxicating one.

DEPRESSION OVER C. P. FILLS UP

Rainfall Will Continue To Be Widespread In Konkan

POONA, Sept. 12.

Depression over Central Provinces has filled up after causing widespread rain in the central parts of the country, East Rajputana, East Gujarat, Konkan and North Hyderabad. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Orissa and Burma, and local in Bengal, Bihar, East and North Punjab and Malabar, while a few falls occurred in Bombay Deccan and Assam.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall.

Mahabaleshwar 6 inches; Ratnagiri and Kotak 4 each; Khandala 3; Port Blair, Jhalarapatan and Indore 2 each; Victoria Point, Berhampore, Bombay and Jaipur 1 1/2 each; Tavoy, Purnea, Naya Dumka and Mercara 1 each.

Forecast.

Rainfall will decrease in Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana and East Gujarat, continue widespread in Konkan and Tenasserim and extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 12-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	1.55	75.02	67.71
St George's Hospital ..	0.70	122.74	92.49
J. J. Hospital ..	0.42	92.85	77.83
Matunga	——	——	79.78

Departure from Normal +13.40 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of Sept. 12.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +088 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.2 degrees 4.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.7 degrees 2.7 (below normal).

Rain in 24 hours 1.55 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.54 instes.

Total rainfall during the year 75.04 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED Sept. 12.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4410 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the sea of Okotsk near Hokkaido Island Japan was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19h. 45mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 11th September 1935.

At a meeting of the Muslim Journalists of Lahore, held last night, a resolution protesting against the forfeiture of the security of "Ehsan" a Urdu daily and the demand of a fresh security of Rs. 4,000 from the paper, was adopted.

TRAM CARS ORDERED BACK

Sequel To Hold-up Of Traffic At Bhendy Bazaar

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Due to the damage to an axle of tram No. 16, running from Museum to the King's Circle at 11-40 a.m., traffic was held up for nearly an hour.

Inquiries made at the several sub-stations and the Central Station did not elicit any information regarding the traffic hold-up. Nor was the technical term of the damaged portion disclosed.

At about 11-40 the tram ran off the rail and came to a dead stop near the shed at Bhendy Bazaar, at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Mahomedali Road. The nearest sub-station was immediately informed of this and a "relief-tram" with the necessary accessories was hurried to the spot.

By this time, rows and rows of tram cars, from either direction, were held up. Passengers had to alight and board another tram that was ahead. Passengers coming from Dadar, had to get down at J. J. Hospital, and catch the tram at Bhendy Bazaar, walking the intervening portion.

CONSTABLE AVOIDS JAM

In the mean time hundreds of people gathered and watched the whole scene. A traffic police constable at Bhendy Bazaar, acquitting himself in an excellent manner, avoided any traffic jam at the junction of the four roads,—one of the busiest spots in the City.

But there was commotion near the tram-shed, off J. J. Hospital. Special trams left stationary, nearby, were detailed to cope with the traffic. The passengers grumbled, conductors shouted out directions, whistles shrilled in the air, tram drivers kept on clanging at the bell, and ticket examiners, getting down the trams, cried out "Stand aside."

TRAMS ORDERED BACK.

The trams coming from Dadar and Kings Circle were ordered back near the J. J. Hospital. Those who were bound for the Museum had to catch trams at Bhendy Bazaar or had to go by other routes.

At about 12-30, the traffic was again smooth, as the damage was repaired. All the trams ran smoothly afterwards and crowds at the sheds became thinner.

It will be recalled that this accident was the second of its kind within a space of fortnight. Only a few days ago, similar confusion prevailed near Dadar.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ELECTION

Defeated Candidate Files Suit Against Thana District Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 12.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class subjudge of Thana, is engaged in hearing a suit filed by Mr. Parashram Ramarayan Shet, a merchant of Bhiwandi, against the Thana District Local Board and Mr. Bassiruddin Yasinsaheb Kazi,, a member of the school board, with a prayer that he (the plaintiff) be declared a duly elected member of the Thana District School Board after scrutiny of the voting papers. He alleges that two of the voting papers were wrongly rejected, and that the election of Mr. Kazi was illegal and of no effect. The plaintiff further prays that a perpetual injunction be issued against the defendants enjoining on them not to cause or suffer the School Board to function with Mr. Kazi, the second defendant, as a member instead of the plaintiff.

The facts are that the elections of the Thana District School Board were held on March 12 last. The plaintiff and the second defendant were rival candidates. The plaintiff had 18 votes recorded in his favour of which two were rejected by the president of the Thana District Local Board on the ground that they bore marks which could be identified. The second defendant had secured 17 votes of which one was rejected by the president on a similar ground. Thus there was a tie between them. The President then threw lots and the draw came in favour of the second defendant. Mr. Kazi was thus declared duly elected member of the school board.

According to the plaintiff, those marks must have been accidental and not meant for identification. The president's action in rejecting the voting papers was wrong because they ought to have been counted as valid votes.

September 18 has been fixed for hearing of the suit.

Messrs. Tribhuvandas and Amritlal, the sons of the late Seth Hargovindas Lakshmichand have donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Ahmedabad Education Society for the establishment of a Commerce College in Ahmedabad. They have also offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 every year for two years to meet the expenses of the College.

"The children get their clothes so dirty at play, and continual washing ruins the clothes."

"It needn't! I always insist on having the clothes washed with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight gets clothes spotlessly clean, and without the need for hard rubbing—so clothes last longer."

Proud of her washing—now she uses SUNLIGHT SOAP

"I am glad I insisted on Sunlight Soap. The children's clothes look so nice; and as they last longer Sunlight is saving me money."

You save money when your washing is done with Sunlight Soap, because Sunlight's "extra soapiness" gets out the dirt without harming the fabric. And Sunlight washes cleaner, makes white things dazzlingly white, washable colours bright, without the need for hard rubbing and scrubbing. That's why Sunlight saves time, labour and money.

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

I-S 1134-238A

CHOLERA HAVOC CONTINUES

Disease Claims 662 Lives In Bombay Presidency During Week

The following is the report of health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended August 31:

Cholera.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,494 attacks and 662 deaths against 1174 attacks and 491 deaths in the previous week. Nasik district reported 670 attacks and 266 deaths against 495-190 in the previous week; Bijapur 201-100 against 189-78; Sholapur 152-74 against 159-71; Ahmednagar 150-55 against 114-48; Thana 117-77 against 18-14; East Khandesh 75-27 against 20-8; Poona 51-24 against 74-28; Kolaba 38-18 against nil; Satara 33-18 against 38-17; Bombay Suburban 1-0 against 2-2; Sukkur 3-1 against 2-1 and Bombay city 3-2 against nil.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 14,101 bringing the total since January 1st to 91,707.

The usual preventive measures are being adopted in the affected areas and inoculations performed by the special medical officers appointed for the purpose and medical officers in charge dispensaries

One special medical officer on cholera duty has been appointed in Kolaba district during the week.

Plague.

In the presidency 30 attacks and 18 deaths from plague were recorded as against 37 attacks and 15 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 21 attacks and 14 deaths against 13-8; Dharwar 5-2 against 5-2 and Sholapur 4-2 against 9-4.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 434 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 66,877.

Small-pox.

Small-pox figures for the week are. Kanara 65 attacks and 11 deaths; Nasik 25-4; Thana 25-2; Belgaum 21-10. Bijapur 15-3; Kolaba 14-1; Dharwar 13-0; Bombay Suburban 11-2; Poona 10-6; West Khandesh 7-2; Satara 4-0; Ahmedabad 4-1; Surat 2-1; Sholapur 1-1; Ahmednagar 1-0; Kaira 0-1; Hyderabad 8-3; Dadu 7-5; Nawabshah 4-3 and Bombay city 12-10. Total 249 attacks and 66 deaths against 237-61 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 17,850.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Six attacks and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 6 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad reported 2 attacks and 1 death and Bombay city 4-0.

Influenza.

One attack and 3 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' STAGE

Modest And Pleasant Programme

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)

The students of the Elphinstone College staged at the C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening a programme of "variety entertainment" that was unusually modest and mostly pleasant. One noticeable feature of the "Social" was the simplicity of the stage "sets." The greenish grey screen at the back and the red and black in the "wings" marked by distinctive silken tassels were a necessary relief at once to the black white-washed walls as well as to the multi-coloured costumes of the players, particularly the "saris." That, however, was not the only noticeable feature of the evening. The programme was not, as it often has been in the past, a distracting jumble or rivalry of professional and amateur talents and skill. It was completely and very rightly a students' affair. As such it was not merely a praiseworthy "charity" attempt to aid the poor students—its ostensible object—it was praiseworthy as well for its practically educative effort in stage, art and craft.

The orchestra and items of vocal music by Kumaris Bansri Bala and Sharda Pandit were indicative of the newly awakened feeling for music as art, not just a mechanical "science" Kumari Sharda Pandit has the instinct and skill that would someday make of her a rare artiste. To fulfil that promise, it is essential that she should be carefully, very carefully, directed from "technique" to style. She is already on the way to touch style.

The "Garba" and "Ras" dances were a necessary item of entertainment. But the simplicity which was evident in the "sets" and was again lost sight of and the elaborate attempts at lighting were a distraction and decidedly marred the inherent qualities of the dances. The same defect in the shadow dance by Kumari Savitri Pakvasa was glaringly obvious. It is a pity that the dance could not be free of the distorted shadows.

The "Street Scenes" and the "Last Act"—a playlet by Syt Chandravadan C. Mehta were just the right play-stuff which were in more ways than one worthy of the collegians. Only the "street scenes" should have been more carefully coordinated. The delay in starting the function and the long interludes were, however, not altogether welcome features.

IN NAME OF HUMANITY

States Subjects Appeal To Paramount Power To Inquire Into Loharu Firing

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of the Indian States residing in Bombay was held under the joint auspices of the Rajputana and Central India Prajamandal and Rajputana Central India Workers' League at Marwari Sammelan Hall Kalbadevi Road Bombay on Sunday last.

Sjt. Basantilalji Ghelia (Agrawal) presided.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Kalyantri moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Rajathani Citizens of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Central India and Rajputana States' Workers League and Praja Mandal, expresses its resentment and records its sense of horror at the firing on peaceful and disarmed peasents of the Loharu State, by the forces of the Loharu Nawab.

The resolution was seconded by Pt. Niranjan Sharma and supported by Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya.

The resolution was then unanimously passed and the meeting dispersed.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

29 Citizens Take Advantage Of Institution In 1934

The report of the Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay, for the year 1934, has been published.

This Home aims not only at securing remunerative work for the Blind and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also at teaching the Blind adults, Cane Work, Pill Box Work, Music, Type-writing etc., so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood in an independent manner.

During the year 1934, on a monthly average nearly 29 inmates took advantage of this Home, out of which 12 belonged to the Happy Home for the Blind and 17 were of the Industrial Home.

The Home is run by the Blind Relief Association which was formerly defraying the expenses of the Home. These expenses are now, however, met from the Funds in the hands of the Administrator General under the terms of the said will, and from collections received, from time to time, from the charitable public.

The present Home which, was purchased by the Administrator General for Rs. 29,000 and repaired at the further cost about Rs. 15,000 out of about Rs. 80,000 left by the late Mr. Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji, is situated in a crowded locality like North Brook Street, near Null Bazar and it is therefore entirely unsuitable for the purpose of an Industrial Home for the Blind. It is therefore, desirable that the Home should be removed to a new building with a compound.

Oty And Suburbs

LOAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vadh 1, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 14, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 7, 1305
Hightide: —; 12-00
Lowtide: 5-37; 18-07
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 44m.

Harwood League: Texaco vs. Barras, I. F. L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 14.

S. S. Maloja, with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Mr. Prushuttam Tricumdas' lecture on "The Moscow Road", Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 15.

Harwood League: City Police vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. Durhams II vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

MONDAY, September 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 17.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BEZWADA.

An All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Bezwada during the ensuing Dasara week commencing from September 28.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas will deliver a lecture on "The Moscow Road" to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall in the International lecture series organised by the Congress Socialist Party.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

To meet Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala Kt., President of the Association for the current year a Conversational Meeting of the members will be held to-day Friday, at 6-30 p.m. at the Association permises, Wadia Building, Dalal Street.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are requested to come to the Office Premises, Motor House, Hughes Road on Friday the 13th. inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp for business in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

There will be a special meeting of members of all Lodges to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to congratulate Mr. B. S. Sukhtankar, Solicitor, for his excellent translation into English of the "Gita Rahasya" by the late Lokmanya B. G. Tilak. There will be speeches appropriate to the occasion followed by Music.

Khordad Sal

"Khordad Sal" or the birth anniversary of prophet Zoroaster was celebrated by the Parsi community in Bombay yesterday. The day was spent in prayers by Parsis.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"In Caliente" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Kid Millions", at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Paris in Spring" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Bal Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heat Wave" Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Scandals Of 1935". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Urdu Songs. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Bul Bul Tarang. Master Jayantilal Manilal Shah. 7-0 p.m. Light Music. Miss Snehprabha Pradhan. 7-30 p.m. Miss Lakdavala. 8-15 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Talk: "The English Character". By The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. 9-15 p.m. "Old Words to New Music." A Radio Satire. By James Dyrenforth. Music by Kenneth Leslie-Smith. Produced by Eric Maschwitz. (A.B.B.C Records Programme.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra; leader, Bernard Reillie; conducted by Kneale Kelley. 8-15 p.m. "A Dissertation on Cats." Being a few scattered thoughts on the feline tribe collected by William MacLurg. The programme will include "Eary," a short comedy by Gertrude Robyn. 8-45 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 9-30 p.m. Sports Talk. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-00 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

P. K. BANERJEE FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Provat Kumar Banerjee a Journalist of C. P. and Berar who was the managing editor the now defunct 'Nagpur Mail' and a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Prabasi Bengali Literary Society and at present employed in the Nagpur Central Jail Press, is sailing to England from Bombay by s.s. 'Maloja' to-morrow (Saturday) for higher technical education in the printing art and allied trades.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION.

The Office of the Karnatak Association has been shifted from 69, Cawasji Patel Street to Patker Building, Tram Terminus, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

The following have been elected Office-bearers for the current year. Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy President, Dr. M. Venkatrao Shetty, and Mr. A.P. Lewis, Vice-Presidents, Uchil Shrinivas, General Secretary, A. P. Rao, Joint Hon. Secretary, G. R. Bhatkal, Hon. Treasurer, Prof. William Coelho, Dr. N. R. Suvarna, Dr. M. Ramrao, Dr. V. S. Bengers, Mrs. E. L. Bengers, Messrs. P. A. Rebello, P. S. Mandanna, E. N. Raghavendra Rao, S.A. Shiroor, H. S. Kalnad, S. S. Shetty, and J. F. Pinto, members of the General Council.

Loharu Deputation

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Aney, Bhai Parmanand and Sardar Sant Singh will meet Mr. Glancy, Political Secretary, tomorrow morning to represent the case of Laharu sufferers.—United Press.

Secunderabad Hindus' Deputation To Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

A number of Hindus from Secunderabad (Deccan) have arrived here to meet the members of the Assembly to acquaint them with the situation before, during and after the recent riots in Secunderabad, as affecting Hindu residents.—United Press.

Slimmed Until She Fell Into Coma And Died

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The story of a girl who slimmed to such an extent that eventually she was unable to eat ordinary food was told at an inquest at Willsston, (Cheshire) The victim of the fatal craze was Phyllis Alms Chadwick, aged 26.

The girl, it was stated, developed a craze for slimming and started to take certain tablets. It became an obsession with her and after living chiefly on fruit she found she could not eat proper food.

Evidently she had not the strength to resist the craze, a doctor said.

The girl, whose weight decreased to below five stone, eventually fell into a state of coma and died.—Reuter.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected, it may take longer) and see how marvelously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

NEW

Life Business

of

Rs. 1,41,00,000/-

In the SIXTH YEAR
is a PROOF POSITIVE of
The Strength and Popularity of the

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Constitutionalism Diverts National Energy

ANTI-OFFICE LEADERS' MOVE TO MOBILISE OPINION IN COUNTRY

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

A circular has been issued to over 150 Congress and Socialist leaders all over the country under the signature of Messrs. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Sri Prakash Sheo-Prasad Gupta, Sampurnanand and others in the course of which they state: "Any move that strengthens constitutionalism diverts so much national energy from the main task and undermines the character of Congress. You are aware that during the past few months prominent Congressmen have repeatedly said that Parliamentarianism has come to stay in Congress. Parliamentarianism is only another word for constitutionalism and ought to have no place in an organisation like the Congress. There can be nothing common between what has come to be understood by the Congress mentality and the so-lalled parliamentary mentality, the virus of which it seems to be the particular effort of certain gentlemen to introduce into the Congress Forces have arisen in Congress to-day and are assuming proportions which a few years back none of us would have been able to conceive. Even as late as a year back, most Congressmen would have found it difficult to believe that acceptance of offices under the coming constitution would become so soon a matter of practical Congress politics

Our Baroda Letter

SET UP RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Prajamandal's Appeal To Gaikwar

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Sept. 11.

Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar stayed here for a couple of days. He met the local Harijan workers and discussed their needs. Delivering a public lecture yesterday evening he outlined the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and urged the people of Baroda State to observe Harijan Day on September 25. He explained in details the disabilities of Harijans in Bengal, Madras, Rajputana, Kathiawar and other places and exhorted the audience to help the cause of Harijan campaign.

He expressed satisfaction at the high ideals of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and his Government towards Harijan uplift, especially education of Harijan boys.

The Baroda State Prajamandal has issued a poster in connection with Diamond Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb exhorting the people to wholeheartedly celebrate the auspicious occasion and urging the establishment of responsible legislatures, responsible district and village panchayats and responsible government under the august rule of His Highness. It urges the people to put forth demands to lessen the burden of taxation, to relieve peasants from rural indebtedness, etc.

OPPOSED TO POONA PACT

Tinnevelly Conference Condemns Madras Delimitation Proposals

(From Our Correspondent)

TINNEVELLY, (By Mail).

The following resolution was passed at the Tinnevelly District Political Conference regarding the Madras Delimitation Committee's proposals.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the adoption of the single non-transferable vote, in two-member constituencies with a seat reserved for the scheduled castes is opposed to the principle of the Poona pact and is calculated to keep the scheduled castes as a separate community from the general Hindu fold;

That it strongly condemns the proposal to deprive graduates of over 7 years standing of their existing franchise for university seat.

That plural member constituencies with the distributive vote is essential if non-communal parties based on politics are to have a good chance of successful and effective organisation. Such constituencies will enable poor but worthy candidates being adopted which would be helpful in securing a truly democratic regime.

REDRESS HARIJAN EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

Thakkar's Address To Dohad Municipality

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Sept. 11.

Syt. A. V. Thakkar paid a visit to Dohad on 10th inst.

He attended a meeting of Harijan workers of Dohad and was satisfied with the progress of work done by the committee. In the evening he inspected the local primary schools including the girls' school where Harijan children are freely admitted.

He also visited a special primary school for the depressed classes' children. He next visited the Harijan locality and had a talk with the Harijans, regarding their Economic condition and Housing facilites.

He addressed a meeting of the members of the Dohad Municipality and impressed upon the members the necessity of relieving the grievances of the Harijan employees of the Municipality.

MUZAFFARPUR AGAIN IN FLOODS

Swelling River Breaches ... Raiway Line

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 10.

The river Lakhandeyee has risen again in Sitamarhi and is only six inches below the August flood level. Excessive flooding is reported in Bajpatti, where rescue work is proceeding.

The water is rising at Pupri and the railway line between Janakpur Road and Bajpatti has been breached.

The local river Gandak is also swelling. Sitamarhi mails have not arrived to-day and the place is unapproachable either by rail or by road.—A.P.

"REFORMS" PARTY FOR SIND

KARACHI, September 11.

A political organisation called the "Sind Azad Party" which will be accessible to members of every community, has been formed here.

At its preliminary meeting representatives of various Muslim Organisations, including that of the Sind Provincial Khilafat, Hari Association and Jamiyat-ul-Ulema were present.

It was decided "inter alia" to form a political party to work the reforms, with a parliamentary board or general board comprising of 45 members and the working committee of 15 members. The board will nominate suitable candidates for the legislative council and run the elections and settle amicably disputes among the members.

In the constitution of the party, it was laid down that equal representation to every party, which joins it, will be accorded on the executive of the "Azad Party".

A provisional committee has been formed, to enrol members, at least 5,000 in number, before the end of the year. A conference of the party will be held during the next Christmas, when a leader, and members on the executive will be elected and the constitution approved. For the present, Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C. has been elected leader of the party.—United Press.

RAJSHAHI.—Nirmal Chandra Banerjee alias Bhadu has been convicted by the S.D.O. of Rajshahi sitting as a Special Magistrate under section 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act (possession of objectionable literature) and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused pleaded guilty and went undefended.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

University Election

The graduates of the Bombay University have been called upon to elect a representative to the Bombay University Senate to fill up the vacancy caused by the expiry of the term of Prof. K. T. Shah. Prof. K. T. Shah is seeking re-election. Mr. L. G. Khare, who had announced his candidature, has withdrawn from the contest. Mr. K. T. Shah has served the University as member both of the Senate and the Syndicate, with conspicuous success and zealous devotion and it is to be hoped the graduate voters will see to it that he is re-elected.

Taxing Sport

Why should Government tax sporting institutions in the city? This feeling is current at present in the sporting world of Bombay, on account of the recent notices served by the Collector of Bombay, upon the various Gymkhanas in the city, calling upon them to pay varying amounts of rents for the land they occupy.

It is felt that this is a new move on the part of the Government to make the sporting institutions pay, and the sporting world feels strongly that public institutions of this kind ought never to be asked to pay rent for the land they occupy. For more than fifty years, (the Parsi Gymkhana celebrated its Golden Jubilee this year) the sporting institutions of this city have been excluded from paying anything more than a nominal ground rents. Then why this new move? No sporting institution in Europe has been subjected to this kind of treatment, so far.

History Of Revolution In China

Mr. Meherally's Lecture

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally delivered on Thursday evening the continuation lecture on the Chinese Revolution (1911-35) of the "International Series" at the Jinnah Hall, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami presided.

Mr. Meherally traced the whole period of the Chinese Revolution from its inception in 1911 up to date.

To begin with the Manchus were swept off their feet with the onrush of the Revolution and new vistas opened up in the evolution of China. Sun Yat Sen who became the President resigned since the Revolution did not fructify because there was no sanction—army—behind it to enforce its will.

TRAGEDY BEGINS

From that time onwards the tragedy of China began and Yuan Shi Kai the Royalist militarist was bribed into power so that he may give the go-by to his Manchu predilections. But he only stabilised his power and in course of time very autocratically styled himself as its permanent President.

Sunyat Sen made yet another attempt to unify China in 1924 and summoned the first Kuomintang Congress which decided to admit the Communists into their ranks and to send Northern Expedition to subdue the Military Generals. At that time the strength of this party was only 300 which 2 years later (1926) grew to the unwieldy strength of 54,000 and a probationary strength of 30,000.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION

The lecturer then described the march of the Northern Expedition during the course of which Dr. Sunyat Sen died of illness and gave the Nation his last will and political testament.

After Sen's death Wangchei became the President, but soon left for France for reasons of health and Chian Kai-Shek who by that time had established himself became the virtual president and another chapter in China's dismal tale began.

SOVIET CHINA

The lecturer traced the later history when, Chiang yielded to the bourgeoisie who left the Kuomintang on the entry of Communists into it and how large number of Communists were massacred. Communism was sought to be put down ruthlessly.

Later the lecturer dwelt on the various campaigns of Chiang Kai-Shek against the "Soviet China" which came into existence with the cleavages in the Kuomintang—and he gave interesting details of the present state in China and its Generals.

"India has much to gain from the history of Chinese Revolution" remarked Mr. Meherally in conclusion.

In winding up the lecture Mr. Narayanswami congratulated the lecturer in his exhaustive details of the history of the Chinese Revolution which had, indeed many things to teach India. But the lecture would not be completed without, said the speaker, a peep into the present position. He pointed out the economic decline, steady fall in the prices, industrial deterioration, increasing unemployment and the impoverishment of the peasantry under the Nanking Government and its policy and compromise with imperialist Powers. Side by side there was developing, in Soviet China an economy which improved the conditions of the workers and peasants. Under such diametrically opposite conditions existing side by side the immense possibilities of to-morrow are obvious. No doubt, he concluded, that Mr. Meherally in opening his lecture said that the centre of gravity of international politics had shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To-morrow (Saturday) Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas will deliver his lecture in the International series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, at the Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RADIO PHONE ON MAIL BOATS

New System Enables Passengers To Speak To Any Part Of The World

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

Passengers arriving in Bombay by the mail steamer will be able henceforward to speak by telephone to any friend either in the city of Bombay or in any part of India where there is a Trunk telephone system or even in England or any other part of the world which is connected by Radio telephony with the Kirkee station without disembarking.

This is the result of the new arrangement which the Government Telegraph Department have made for the convenience of through passengers who do not disembark at Bombay but at the same time wish to speak with friends in one of the cities in India.

This new service was inaugurated to-day on S.S. Narkunda at 2 p.m. on arrival. When Narkunda touched the Bombay harbour, visitors were surprised to notice Mr. A. C. Cabriel, Assistant Engineer, the Government Telegraphs with a couple of his linemen going aboard the ship with the paraphernalia for telephone connections.

Enquiries by the Associated Press elicited the information that the Government Telegraphs Department were going to introduce the new service aboard every mail boat touching Ballard Pier.

CHARGES WILL BE SAME.

As soon as the necessary cable connections were put up, the agent of the P. and O. Company rang up the Viceregal Lodge, Simla and spoke for a few minutes. Mr. Parasnath Sinha, Managing Director, Hindustan Times, Delhi who arrived by Narkunda was next to ring up his Delhi Office. After a few other passengers had rung up their friends in various parts of India to Associated Press correspondent rang up Mr. Barnes, Reuters' correspondent at Simla and informed him of the new arrangement. Mr. Barnes was surprised to hear the Associated Press correspondent tell him, "Hellow, am speaking from aboard Narkunda." He however understood when matters were explained. The local correspondent of the Hindu rang up his Madras Office as also this friend at Calcutta. All calls were successful. To begin with the service will be available only on Mail boats, but later on it may be extended to other boats also touching the Bombay harbour at Ballard Pier. Mr. Cabriel informed the Associated Press that charges for calls from boardship will be the same as other calls from Bombay.

Mr. G. D. Birla also arrived by the same boat.

"SHE USED TO BE SO SLIM"

Chance Remark Which Opened Nurse's Eyes

LOST 29 LBS. OF FAT BY TAKING KRUSCHEN SALTS.

It is often a chance remark that makes a woman realise that she is putting on weight. Nurse N.C. heard the Matron say she was looking middle-aged and plump—and it opened her eyes. In the following letter she tells how she got rid of that unwanted fat:—

"I am a nurse, and did not notice how I was putting on flesh until I overheard a remark passed by Matron: 'Isn't Sister looking middle-aged and plump, and she used to be so slim.' I determined to try Kruschen, and for the last four months I have steadily lost weight. When I weighed myself after that chance remark, I was 10 stone 8 lbs.; I am 5 ft. 4in., so you see I was much overweight. I weighed myself each week, and I now weigh 8 stone 7 lbs. I did not diet or do any special exercises; just kept on ordinary food. I shall never be without Kruschen."—(Nurse) N.C.

You are safe when reducing weight with Kruschen Salts. Kruschen is not in any sense a drug; it is a saline—an ideally balanced blend of six natural mineral salts which doctors have approved for many years as a safe and rational treatment for obesity.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FINAL PERFORMANCES
3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW
SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
in
"MR. WHAT'S HIS NAME"
A sparkling British comedy
A Teddington Production
Book Now 'Ph. 41561
or Rose's.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY, 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
with
LESLIE HOWARD
MERLE OBERON
TO-MORROW
WHAT IS—
"THE FLAME WITHIN"
A WOMAN'S SOUL?
Find it out from
ANN HARDING!

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TO-MORROW
KAY FRANCIS
GEORGE BRENT
in
"STRANDED"

Telephone No. 22828, Post Box No. 232. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1935

WELL DONE!

We heartily congratulate the Legislative Assembly that by a decisive majority of 71 to 61 votes —no less than one-third of the House is packed with nominated officials and non-officials—it has rejected the Home Member's motion to take the Criminal Law Amendment Bill into consideration. Our Simla correspondent draws attention to some features of the voting, which deserve attention. Apart from eight Britishers—and Britishers when they leave their island-home leave there also their love for the fundamental liberties of the people — only 15 elected members voted with Government. Among the 70, who voted against, there were 14 Muslims against 11 Muslims who went into the Government lobby. Mr. Joshi was the only nominated member who voted for the rejection of the Bill, and made one of the finest and most effective contributions to the debate. The Bill constituted a calculated attempt permanently to deprive the people of this country of their legitimate liberties that are the cherished possessions of any country, which has the slightest pretension to democracy. National respect demanded that the indignity sought to be inflicted should be repelled in no less a summary manner. And we are glad that with a few insignificant exceptions the representatives of the people responded to the call of the occasion in a truly patriotic manner. The Act is obnoxious in the extreme. And the Bill, which proposed to make it permanent was nothing short of an outrage.

No Case

We have already said how unreal the case of the Government was. The country has no sympathy with terrorism, it is decidedly opposed to it as a method, which is justified neither morally, nor even tactically. The country has no sympathy with Communalism —which many of the Government's own supporters encourage and stimulate. Nor has it any sympathy with that aspect of Communism which exalts violent and bloody revolution as the method of changing the basis of society. But the Criminal Law Amendment Act has no relation to these problems, and it emphatically does not solve any one of them. This has been amply proved during the last six days' debate.

Fundamental Premise

But it does not only fail in its alleged objects, which were thoroughly exposed by the Opposition. It is a positive denial of rights, liberties, law and jurisprudence. It converts into offences acts that are not offences, it invests the executive—that has been proved to be fallible—with powers of the judiciary, from which there is no real appeal. It upsets the very foundation of the law that the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. It condemns the innocent to be guilty until they prove—under restrictions that will amaze any lawyer in the world—themselves to be innocent. "They must as civilized men," Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said in his memorable speech, "start with the premises 'Liberty of the Press and Liberty of Man,' and not brush them aside as things meant for schools. They must start on them before beginning to legislate. But if Government wished to legislate in the sense they had, then there was nothing common between the two sides." No Indian worth his salt could support such a measure. And no Indian worth his salt could take the insults of Europeans like Mr. F.E. James and Indian "patriots" like Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar lying down.

League's Fate In Balance

It appears as if Mussolini, having got the measure of the League has again lost it. The League was at his mercy but he kicked it through Baron Aloisi. What the eventual result will be depends to a large extent on the proceedings of the League Assembly to-day. But in the meantime Mussolini's attitude has brought him what is regarded in the League circles as a sensational speech by Sir Samuel Hoare. That speech, generally described in the British Press as a representation "par excellence" of the internationalist attitude of Britain, in the Italian Press as the challenge of the devil to Italy and in the French Press as an uncomfortably firm declaration, can be divided into two parts.

So far as Abyssinia is concerned she is doomed. It is significant that Sir Samuel Hoare avoided any specific reference to that country and it is equally significant that he talked about backward countries and referred to an older declaration of his in which he had "understood, and sympathized" with, Italian expansionist desires. It means, therefore, that Sir Samuel Hoare did not stand up to champion the rights of Abyssinia as a free and independent nation and a member of the League of Nations. The only issue with regard to Abyssinia at Geneva is whether she will be the politico-economic victim of—shall we say a collective system?—or exclusively of Italy. It is this issue that is to be fought out at Geneva to-day. And it is in relation to this issue that the main part of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech derives relevance. His position, as is well-known to every student of British policy in regard to Italo-Abyssinian situation, is that he stands by the former and because Signor Mussolini does not agree to it that there is talk of the obligations of the League of Nations. The second part of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech deals with that. Forgetting Abyssinia for a moment it is undoubtedly a firm stand for Peace. And it is doubtless a challenge to Italy. Sir Samuel Hoare spoke eloquently of the recent non-official plebiscite in Britain which demanded of British Government the fullest acceptance of obligations of League membership. He spoke of collective security and rather significantly emphasized the fact that it was based upon free acceptance of fundamental obligations and submission of disputes to peaceful methods of settlement according to the procedure provided by the Covenant. It was a direct hit at Italy and her rejection of League obligations. Then there is in his speech a pointed challenge to the other members of the League in the sentence, "finally there is the obligation for collective action to terminate war in event of a member resorting to it in disregard of the Covenant."

Having said all this, Sir Samuel Hoare made what was undoubtedly his cleverest move. He said that the underlying obligation was the expectation that this collective system would be supported by world's sovereign States or by far the greatest part thereof. His speech shifts the responsibility of vindicating the Covenant of the League of Nations through collective action—Sir Samuel Hoare cleverly avoided the use of the word 'sanctions'—on other members of the League, especially France who has been oscillating between Italy and Britain. If there is a response to Sir Samuel's invitation, Britain comes out as the leader of the League and the collective system. If there is no response Britain emerges out of the fiasco—the most tragic fiasco in the history of the world since the Great War—with the unique glory of having attempted to save the League from itself. France has verily been placed in an awkward position. British astuteness has spoken. What will be the reply of French subtlety? On that depends the fate of the League of Nations.

HENRI BARBUSSE

The Poet And Artist In Action

(BY CASIMIR)

In the recent death of Henri Barbusse French and certainly European) literature has lost a writer who occupies a prominent and, in several respects, quite a unique, position amongst the European intellectuals and whose best work entitled him to be considered worthy of a literary tradition with its nine centuries of richness and grandeur—a tradition with which is associated, every fine element, quintessentially in the European culture.

At The Barricades

Although Barbusse has been better known from what little of his so-called political and (to some) revolutionary activities comes in the way of the Indian public (which is isolated both topographically and intellectually) as one of the few romantic intellectuals who have been exerting in behalt of the lost cause of oppressed nationalities notably with his connection with certain organisations and journals devoted to this particular propaganda, Barbusse the artist and poet is not quite ignored, that is to say, by those who could discover in the politics of this man the style of his personality, both human and literary, the idealism, the emotional strength, the rhetoric, the nervous energy of the essential Barbusse, Barbusse the poet, first and last. Nothing probably enhances the grandeur of his art than his brilliant romanticism expressed in actions that in the case of any other man would only be met with cynicism and derision. The frail, tubercular figure having eternal trouble with customs officials and the police, his defending of the tottering barricades with strange and touching heroism, his fanatical and pathetic faith in the final hour of triumph of the humble human destiny, the poetic dream scattered in such fragments of the demi-pedagogic gestures—one salutes in these phenomena the artist of "L'Enger", "L'Feu" and pacifist and revolutionary "Clarte" and the exfades into the poet of his war poems, the dreamer of his marxian (is it marxian, though?) dream.

A Modern Tendency.

He is not an "artist in uniform" a lesser Muscovite strutting along the highway of literature. Unlike Anatole France and unlike, to some extent, the exasperating Romain Rolland, Barbusse demonstrates that an artist may get "mixed up" with the disreputable crowd of fellows who show the impudence to ask for freedom, social justice and such-like abstractions for a bigger crowd of imbeciles and slaves, the Nietzchen cattle, the masses of penny-pamphleteering, the "canaille" of unspeakable, superior contempt, without suffering from the taint. Barbusse took bigger risks; he allowed street-barricades to invade the artistic pages of his books. He sacrifices his art on the altar of his sincerity—his "Zola" shows that, Barbusse, who is so sensitive, shows an amazing robustness, and if in this he is not unique in the history of art, he is very distinguished indeed. The European intellectuals are moving with the times and are quick in anticipating the tornado of the rankest reaction and barbarism that is sweeping over European civilisation: they are rushing towards the barricades of human liberty, because their own artistic liberty is menaced and men like Andre Gide have already stressed the unity of the common interests. Even confirmed reactionaries in politics have accepted the position and they have no choice to make.

The Artist

That is not, however, to suggest that Barbusse shares this feeling out of identical motives. One is afraid he is too profoundly humanistic for that. The thesis of this humble tribute to his great memory is that the emotion that gives such power to his books, the pure feeling in Barbusse which is expressed in an evolutionary curve against the tragic background of the War and the post-war situation between his "Inferno" and his "Zola" (he gives a vehement kick in the pit of the later, fat bourgeois stomach) animates Barbusse's entire personality. He, who allows the bitterness of tragic human destiny to corrode and burn his sensitive soul in his monumental "Chains", who watches life, the Dantesque life (the symbolism he employs is quite significant) through the chink of falling plaster in his "Inferno" had probably had no illusions. But he possessed courage—the courage of realism; and in this attitude, it seems to the writer of this little obituary, the man both approached and repre-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

REPRESSION NO ANSWER

Montagu's Words On Indian Agitation Recalled

By K. F. NARIMAN

The re-introduction and extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the Assembly furnishes one more rather gross instance of a breach of pledge and assurance, or at least an understanding, conveyed by the then Home Member whilst introducing the same Bill in 1932. On that occasion he held out the usual vote-catching bait of 'time-limit' and he had solemnly declared: "We have agreed to put a time-limit of three years on the Bill. We may hope that by the end of that time, the futility, the waste of effort, the injury to the country, both moral and economic, caused by civil disobedience, will have been fully appreciated, and the negative, destructive and non-cooperating mentality, which under the influence of success or supposed success, has been flourishing so long, will have been finally discredited; and when it has been discredited, then, Sir, let this Bill lapse. In any case within three years we hope that the provisions will lie in other hands than ours." By now, we have been shabbily treated, with so many breaches of promises, that such official lapses cease to give us any shocks or even surprises. This Act should have automatically lapsed, according to the above definite assurance, on the final suspension of Civil Disobedience movement. But these 'time-limits' to all odious measures, are only official baits to ensnare gullible voters, who are easily trapped in by such Parliamentary diplomatic devices.

A Vicious Circle

The whole policy of repression, is based on fundamentally fallacious arguments, and absolutely false premises and assumptions; the mechanical administrative machinery, without any human touch, looks at every problem from a superficial short-sighted, and at times suicidal, point of view. Repression leads to discontent, discontent prepares soil for terrorist activities, which again, furnishes bureaucratic arguments for more repression. Thus, all are groping round and round a vicious circle, beginning with the wrong end and thus never ending the trouble or radically solving the problem. Like an automaton calculating machinery, they rely upon dry statistics and rigid figures. It is more a psychological question and not merely political: A suppressed or pent-up feeling, if perpetually obstructed and resisted, may only burst out with greater volence in another and worse form, as soon as an opportunity presents itself. Such a state of affairs, continuing for years, is most unsatisfactory and leads to dislocation and even demoralisation of the administration.

Futile Method

It is most surprising, how bitter lessons of history are so soon forgotten and recent blunders that led to disasters in other countries, are sought to be repeated here. These futile and harmful experiments have been tried in many countries and soon given up, as these remedies ultimately turned out to be worse than original disease. The enforced peace and outward improvement in the situation, that is at times noticeable due to these artificial measures and causes, is usually the calm that precedes a terrible storm.

Montagu's View

Mr. Montagu, the late Secretary of State for India understood and appreciated the Indian situation better than any of his predecessors or successors. After carefully studying the position on the spot, during his Indian tour, he came to this rational and sensible conclusion as is evidenced by the following frank notes in his Diary. He says: "The right answer to agitation is to remove all justifiable causes for it; then we will have a good answer to all that agitators said....Internments showed that we had no answer..... They (the officials) must learn to defend themselves and not to think of suppressing agitation; our whole policy was to make India a political country and it was absolutely impossible to associate that with repression.... Willingdon (the then Governor of Bombay) quite agrees with me. Reflect seriously on the possible consequences of keeping in the hearts a bank of discontent, upon which seditious men may draw at pleasure". These views uttered by a responsible official, nearly 15 years ago, are particularly important and significant at this juncture. Lord Willingdon, as Governor of Bombay, according to this record, agreed with the above views, but Willingdon as Viceroy holds diametrically opposite views and believes in the exploded ante-diluvian orthodox steel-frame methods of repression though the experiment has proved a failure in the country after more than 30 years' long trial.

Safety-Valves

The whole policy and theory is based upon the false and misleading hypothesis, that political agitation or unrest and discontent, are 'manufactured' or 'made to order' by political leaders, by means of agitation through political organisations, just as armaments are manufactured in arms factories; the fact is that political agitation automatically grows or naturally crops up at psychological mo-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

DUCE TURNS TO FUHRER.

Italy has, according to reports, started flirting with Germany. An Italian Ambassador has presented, after many years, his credentials to the Fuhrer, for which a theatrical stage was duly set. Felicitous orations suitable to the occasion were made and, not unnaturally, the similarity between Fascism and Nazism was pointedly emphasised. All this bespeaks not so much Signor Mussolini's tactical talents of the 'statesman' as a consciousness on his part of the anxious position of Italy in the International world. Signor Mussolini, despite his bluffs and blusters, evidently fears his isolation and is trying to relieve it. He has turned to Germany. But the move is not likely to bring him any advantage. Close and intimate friendship with Germany will harden France, Russia and the Little Entente against Italy to an extent which Signor Mussolini cannot, in his senses, afford to ignore. And in the present circumstances, when not much love is lost between Britain and Italy, such friendship will bring Germany's patron, Britain and her enemy, France still more closely together.

GANDHI JAYANTI

We heartily endorse the appeal issued by Babu Rajendra Prasad regarding the observance of the "Gandhi Jayanti Week" from September 24th to October 2nd. Though Mahatmaji has formally retired from the Congress, he yet remains the 'First Citizen of India,' and the spontaneous tributes of a grateful nation will doubtless be showered upon him on his birthday. Mahatmaji, however, is, it is needless to mention, never satisfied with merely lip homage and he always insists upon its being translated into action. The Gandhi Jayanti Week, it is well-known, is specially devoted to khadi propaganda, and we trust this year, also, the good work will be continued. A special duty rests upon Congressmen in this connection. There is nothing but unanimity in the Congress ranks about the importance of khadi and its constructive value to the nation, and it, therefore, behoves all Congressmen to work single-minded during the Javanti Week for spreading the khadi cult.

SIGNIFICANT CO-INCIDENCE

While Sir Mohammad Zafarullah was eloquently arguing in the Assembly the necessity of retaining the Criminal Law Amendment Act perpetually on the Statute Book, the Government of the Punjab were issuing a statement explaining how and why it had now become necessary for them to utilise the machinery of that Law for the purpose of externing certain Muslim leaders from Lahore and interning them elsewhere. It was, perhaps, fondly expected to work with effectiveness of an astute move, and to lend dramatic strength to the Government's case in the Assembly. But this very action of the Punjab Government exposes the weakness of the official case.

COMMUNALISM AND GOVT.

Officialdom would only too cheerfully admit—with due and solemn regret—the existence of communal passions and enmities for a long time. Communalism has always been a menace to "peace and tranquillity", "Law and Order". But the use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was never even contemplated. Why? "Why", as Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry asked, "when the worst communal troubles occurred they had not thought of the measure"? We must, incidentally, emphasize that we deplore the proposal of certain Muslim leaders at Lahore to resort to Civil Disobedience on the question of the Shahidganj Mosque. It is a thoroughly ill-advised move. These Muslim leaders should remember the wise advice given to them by such respected Ulema as Mufti Kifayatullah. They must also heed the warning given long ago by trusted Muslim leaders that an adventure of the kind contemplated by them can end only in injury to the interest of the Muslim community itself.

TARIFF BOARD AND INDIAN MERCHANTS

Writing the other day about the appointment of the Special Tariff Board, we remarked that it would cause intense misgiving and resentment in the country. The interview given by Mr. Manu Subedar, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to a press representative more than bears out our observation. Mr. Subedar has subjected the Board to a searching examination, and expressed his emphatic disapprobation of both the personnel and the terms of reference. Regarding the former, Mr. Subedar particularly pointed to the omission of an economist from the Tariff Board which is sure to prove a great handicap to its working. About the chairman he observes, "If a European chairman was wanted it would have been better to put one with direct acquaintance with the cotton industry." The appointment of Mr. Mudaliar smacks too much of the reward for services rendered to Government to be acceptable to anybody.

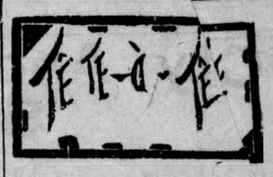
OPPORTUNE REMINDER.

With regard to the terms of reference, the President of the Chamber feels that "the scope of the inquiry was deliberately limited to protective duties (excluding revenue duties) which would be adequate for the next three years." Again the permission to non-Indian interests to appear before the Tariff Board is altogether too novel a feature to escape notice. It is significant in this connection that the British Textile interests have already decided to send out a strong delegation to India to fight out their case. It is thus very natural that the Indian textile industry is feeling intensely apprehensive about the outcome of the new Tariff Board's investigation. It is not their fault if they feel that dice are loaded against them. Mr. Subedar's reminder, therefore, that the Indian textile industry has grown up "on the moral expectation of the continuance of the present policy and the present level of duties" and that, therefore, it is entitled to serious consideration is very opportune.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress And Offices

By the same token, the Congress, by utilising office solely for the purpose of securing Swaraj in practice and enforcing the National Demand, will not be putting itself out of tune with public sentiment. On the contrary, the need for continuing the education of the public and for forging the national will into a mighty instrument will be as great as now, while the scope for it will widen. It is to be hoped that there will be an unmistakable and cordial response to Mr. Reddi's appeal to the All-India Congress Committee to give a lead and recommend the removal of the ban on office at its next meeting.—"Hindu."



"BURMESTAN" NOT TO BE SALVAGED.
—Headline.

It can't. The separation is complete.

* * * *

Bori Bunder complains "it cannot be said that the arguments in the Assembly against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill carry convictions."

We quite see why our contemporary so enthusiastically supports the Bill: it carries convictions galore supplemented further by detentions, fines and forfeitures.

* * * *

Asked by Mr. Saxena if a circular was issued by the Government of India about the Detenu Inquiry Committee Sir Henry Craik replied that "if such a circular had been issued, it would necessarily have been of a confidential nature, and an answer would amount to giving publicity to the existence and contents of confidential documents would be contrary to public interest.

Now we know!

* * * *

Mr. F. E. James, the British planter, said in the Assembly, "The Press in India is as free as it deserved to be."

What is much more true is that some of the outsiders in India are unfortunately more free than they deserve to be.

* * * *

Mr. James invoked the testimony of the dead too in support of the measure.

He (Mr. James) "narrated," says the report, "a conversation with the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, who told him that he (Rangaswamy) felt under the law the same freedom to write as before....."

Poor Rangaswamy!

* * * *

Mr. James further declared that he had nothing to be ashamed of in respect of British administration.

We doubt not. Mr. James would otherwise not be what he is.

But to complete his sentence. Forgetting in his excitement that he was, at least in theory, only a European planter and not a British administrator, Mr. James "..... felt that his successors would be lucky if they did even half as well."

We fully agree. The safeguards and reservations are there.

* * * *

Mr. James also suggested that the Press in this country was as free as in "my country," and that "the whole must suffer for the fault of a part of the Press."

Couldn't the man be sent to England for a while to learn things?

"Home, James." That is what you need.

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the League Council is regarded in France as the turning-point in the history of the League.

But so is every other speech by one of the big diplomats. And, as a result, the history of the League is a complete circle—to be more exact, the vicious circle of European imperialist diplomacy.

* * * *

The comment in Rome is that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech did not (1) facilitate the task of peacemakers, and (2) ignored the problem of Italy's surplus population.

Complaint No. (1) is unfair as Sir Samuel Hoare never claimed his speech to make the task of peace-makers easy. And who are the peace-makers, any way?

As for point No. 2 Sir Samuel need not have dealt with it. Il Duce who, through his "Produce More Italian Babies" campaign, helped to create this surplus is now doing all in his power effectively to dispose of the surplus.

* * * *

An interesting passage from Sir Samuel's historic oration reads—

"For example, only a few weeks ago, I was responsible for helping to pass through the Imperial Parliament a great and complicated measure to extend Self-Government to India. Following the same line of thought, we believe that small nations are entitled to collective protection and maintenance of their national life."

God Save Abyssinia! Worse things seem to be in store for her than a mere war. She is to be given "collective protection" on the same lines as "individual protection" has been granted to India by Sir Samuel's Government of India Act.

Hare's Speech, A Warning To France

HOW ITALY VIEWS GENEVA DELIBERATIONS

British Press Supports Foreign Secretary's Statement

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is welcomed in all political quarters in London as making plainer than ever before precisely where Britain stands.

In the meantime France's response is eagerly awaited. It is known to diplomatic quarters that her attitude has recently been hardening in favour of collective action. It is expected that the League Economic Committee will be invited to inquire into the whole problem of control of the supply of raw materials.

The press of all Britain is practically unanimous in support of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement which is characterised as a clear declaration leaving no room for misunderstanding.

It is learned authoritatively that the French Ambassador inquired at the Foreign Office whether Sir Samuel Hoare's statement means that Britain's present firm stand on behalf of the Covenant will be adopted in future in case of aggression in Europe and especially in the event of aggression against Austria.

FATEFUL DAY IN HISTORY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Sept. 12.

To-morrow will be one of the most fateful days in the history of the League. This is the view of well-informed circles which are wondering anxiously whether M. Laval would succumb to British "threats," or align France along side of her sister Latin nation.

It is now admitted that exists between British and Italian viewpoints.

While Britain considers that the only way the League can survive is by a further peaceful solution Italy considers the question does not concern Geneva and the only way for the survival of the League is by leaving Italy and Abyssinia to settle it for themselves.

It is rumoured if M. Laval's an almost unpassable barrier speech does not satisfy the Italians. Italy may withdraw from the League, but her present attitude is that she will not do so, unless her position is rendered intolerable.

ONLY REPETITION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

It is reported from Italian quarters that M. Laval will submit certain suggestions to the Committee of Five to-day, which if accepted, will be referred to Baron Aloisi who it is reported promised to give them his serious consideration.

It is felt that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech should not be taken too tragically, as it is only a repetition of what was said at other places by British Ministers. Only this time the tone is little a more severe.

CRUDE DILEMMA

ROME, Sept 11.

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech is interpreted as a warning to France. If the League fails to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Abyssinian question Britain will cut adrift from European affairs.

Sgr. Gayda, writing in "Il Giornia d'Italia," says common action against Italy, or British isolation in Europe, is a crude dilemma that British Government wishes France to face.

Sgr. Gayda argues that the support of a strong, united Italy is worth more to France than the twist and turns of the British policy.

The Italians are unanimous in declaring that Signor Mussolini will not deviate a hair's breadth from his course by Sir Samuel Hoare's speech. This opinion which is expressed here makes Italy's break with the League more likely.

Political circles state that Baron Aloisi will not reply to Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval, as it is considered here that tne Abyssinian affair is finished as far as Geneva is concerned.

It is denied that there is any question of Italy leaving the League as yet.—Reuter.

"GET ON OR GET OUT"

GENEVA, Sept. 11.

Sir Samuel Hoare's definition of the British attitude towards the League Covenant is regarded as an unmistakable warning to France and the League, and is interpreted here as meaning 'get on or we get out'.

It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech was shown to M. Laval before it was delivered, and M. Laval's decision to postpone his reply until Friday is taken to indicate his desire to consult the French Ministers before committing himself to a definite course.

It is possible that M. Laval hopes that the reaction of the speech may bring Italy to a more reasonable frame of mind, but experienced observers regard this as very problematical.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Eden and M. Laval lengthily discussed the Abyssinian problem in the evening and also reviewed the whole European situation in the light of the Anglo-French agreement of February 3.

The Committee of Five continued the examination of the Italian memorandum, and it is believed their report will be based largely on the Paris proposals without any appreciable alterations. The Assembly adjourned at 7-15 p.m. until ten to-morrow after two further speeches.

The Hungarian delegate, General Tanczyos, strongly appealed for equal armament rights for Hungary. M. Koht, the Norwegian delegate recalled that Norway was opposed to Abyssinia's admission to the League owing to its backward social conditions, but urged prevention of armed conflict on the basis of justice on both sides.—Reuter.

WAR TENSION IN EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 11.

Despite a normal exterior of calmness there are subtle indications of tenseness in the international situation. Cabarets and Cinemas are very gay owing to the presence in the harbour of twenty-six warships, whose personnel swell, the audiences, though strictly observing the order to be aboard by midnight.

The Aircraft Carrier "Glorious" with her decks packed with gleaming planes makes an almost daily patrol. H.M.S. "Aboukir" escorted by two destroyers and four others stand by in immediate readiness.

Large Scale maps of Abyssinia are appearing in local clubs.

The Italian Consul's instructions to all Italians are to be very careful in avoiding provocative actions.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR EAST AFRICA

ROME, Sept. 11.

The shipment of Italian troops to East Africa is accelerated and over 3,500 are sailing from Genoa to-night, while 6,000 are leaving Naples to-morrow in three troopships.—Reuter.

HISTORIC DECLARATION

The "Times" says the speech will rank as an authoritative historic declaration of British policy. The League must show that other methods than war are open for the attainment of legitimate national aims.

The "Daily Telegraph" says "Britain's support for collective security could only be weakened if other nations were unwilling to give effect to the League's decisions."

The "Morning Post" finds nothing in the speech to suggest that as the last resort England would act alone.

The "News Chronicle" says, Britain for the first time in many years has definitely assumed the initiative and in the right direction.

The "Daily Herald" declares that this is the voice of Britain for the world to hear and see.

The "Daily Express" says, "we must await Laval." If the League breaks down then the bridge between Britain and the Continent breaks down also.

The "Daily Mail," holds that the speech has heightened a growing fear that Britain is to be dragged into a European conflagration.

The "Daily Mirror" asserts that Sir S. Hoare could not say what the man in the street is thinking that Britain will not go to war under any circumstance over the Italo-Abyssinian crisis.

The "Yorkshire Post" asserts that the British people must be prepared to provide British diplomacy with a substantial backing of armed strength.

The "Manchester Guardian" says, few will be dissatisfied with Sir S. Hoare's speech which was reasoned and reasonable.

The "Glasgow Herald" says, If peace-loving people do not combine to meet aggression they will increase the chance of themselves being the next victims.

The "Scotsman" thinks the speech has cleared the air and given a lead which other countries must decide whether to follow.

The "Dundee Courier" holds that the people of Britain regard a European war as too high a price to pay for doctrinaire vindication of the principles of the Covenant.

The "Belfast News Letter" says the League must justify itself or go out of business.

The "Irish Independent" says the decision lies with France. If she refuses to take sides she must be blamed for whatever happens. —Reuter's Special.

'Good-Bye' To Conciliation!

HOW FRENCH PRESS VIEWS HOARE'S SPEECH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept. 12.

The French press expresses sadly a restrained praise for Sir Samuel Hoare's speech and considers, it marks the end of conciliation. "Le Journal" says: We don't see what hope remains for conciliation. "Petit Journal" writes: The speech has dissipated the hopes which one attached yesterday.

"Matin" thinks: None can be certain that the British Governments will talk in future like Sir Samuel Hoare, and this makes France restive.

"Populaire" declares after yesterday's sitting the Assembly delegates of Denmark, Norway and Sweden met and agreed that if the decision of the Council of the League does not conform to the Covenant, they will leave the League.

AT LEAGUE MEETING

(Continued From Page 1)

should be the pivot of the world system. Holland was loyal towards the League and wished to fulfil all obligations of the Covenant.

INFANTRY UNITS FOR MALTA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The War Office announces that in view of the international situation, it has been decided to bring up the infantry garrison at Malta, which was depleted since 1929, when troops were sent from Malta to Palestine, to the authorised establishment. For this purpose, the following units will be sent to Malta at an early date:—

Second Lincolnshires, Second Southwales Borderers, Firstking's own Scottish Borderers, all of whom are presently stationed at Catterick, and orders are being issued accordingly.

WILL WORLD WATCH

Assassination Of Abyssinia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

"Noble, wise, restrained, statesmanlike and magnificent." This was the description of Sir S. Hoare's speech by Mr. F. W. Norwood President of the National Free Church Council. Addressing the Council of action for peace and reconstruction, Mr. Norwood regretted that such speeches were not made fifteen years ago. He refused to believe that the civilised world would inertly watch the deliberate assassination of a country like Abyssinia.

"BAHRAM," owned by H. H. the Agha Khan, has just won his third St. Leger, and is the first horse since 1903 to win the triple crown and retain an unbeaten certificate.

BHULABHAI DOES A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING

Explains Congress Stand Against Onslaught On The Liberty Of The Press

(Continued From Page 1)

admit that his was the only speech on the side of the Government which attempted to make out as powerful a case as was possible. His training as Advocate-General enabled him to pick out through three-quarter of a century all that lies buried in the Secretariat archieves and piling quotation after quotation from writings of the Bengal Press from cases in the Bengal Courts and from speeches of Congress leaders, he tried to establish that whenever the Press was free from restriction, it incited violence or Communal unrest or defiance of law and that a further proof of the Government's case that as no restriction applied to speeches in the Assembly. Some members notably Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya had delivered the kind of speeches which were incitement to violence and law-breaking.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then rose amidst defeaning cheers and crowded galleries listened his masterly oration for about an hour.

CONGRESS WHIPS CONGRATULATED

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The result of the division over Cr. Law Amendment Bill was acclaimed with tremendous, prolonged and somewhat vociferous cheering by the Opposition. The Whips of the Congress Party received congratulations from all sides of the House.—United Press.

THE DIVISION LIST

Noes

The following 71 members voted against the Bill being taken into consideration:—

Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Giri, Mr. Nageswararao, Mr. Ranga, Mr. Ananthasyanam, Mr. A. Chettiar, Mr. M. Mudaliar, Dr. Rajan, Mr. K. Raju, Mr. Aaron, Mr. U. S. Shah, Moulvi Syed Murtuza, Haji Sathar Sait, Mr. V. Chetty, Dr. Deshmukh, Diwan Navalrai, Mr. Desai, Mr. Lalji, Mr. Jedhe, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Hosmani, Seth Mathradas Vissanji, Mr. Chunder, Dr. Banerjee, Mr. Chattopadhyaya, Pundit Maitra, Mr. S. K. Som, Mr. A. C. Dutta, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Mabaqui, Dr. Bhagwandas, Choudhri Raghubirnarain Singh, Mr. Paliwal, Pundit Pant, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Pundit K. K. Malaviya, Mr. Saksena, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Kazmi, Mr. Azharali, Mr. Shamlal, Bhai Parmanand, Sayyed Ghulambhik Naraing, Mr. Gauba, S. Mangal Singh, S. Sant Singh, Mr. S. N. Sinha, Mr. B. B. Varma, Mr. B. Das, Pundit Nilkanth Das, Mr. A. N. Sinha, Mr. S. K. Sinha, Mr. Ramanarayan Singh, Maulvi Badiuzzaman, Mr. Badrul Hassan, Dr. Khare, Seth Govind Das, Mr. G. S. Gupta, Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, Seth Sheodas Daga, Mr. Bardaloi, Mr. B. K. Das, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, U. Thein Maung, Dr. Maung, U. Basi, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Aney and Mr. Joshi.

Ayes

The following 61 voted for the motion:—

Mr. James, Mr. Bhutto, Seth Abdullah Haroon, Mr. Hossack, Mr. Boyle, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Chapman Mortimer, Mr. Milligan, Babu B. Bajoria, Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Mohammad Yakub, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Maharajah Gajapatiraj, Sir Mehrshah, Shaikh Fazal Haq, Mian Ghiasuddin, Mr. Muhammad Nauman, Raja H. P. N. Sinha, Mr. Hockenhull, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir James Grigg, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Muhammad Zafarullah, Mr. Mitchell, Sir Lancelot Graham, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Clow, Mr. Acheson, Mr. Rau, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Hands, Mr. S. Row, Mr. R. B. V. Ayyar, Mr. D. B. R. V. Krishna Ayyar, Mr. Maclachlan, Mr. Bhat, Mr. J. M. Chaterji, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Owen, K. B. Mian, Abdul Aziz, Mr. P. P. Sinha, Mr. Lee, Mr. S. P. Desai, Mr. Lister, Sir Jowaharsingh, Sir Mukherjee, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Mr. Sarma, Dr. Dalal, Dr. De Souza, Mr. R. B. Chaudhri, Lalchand, Capt. Sher Mohammad Khan, Major Nawab Ahmad, Nawaz Khan, Nawab Malik Allah, Bakhsh Khan, Mr. Bower and Mr. Blackwell.

REPRESSION NO ANSWER

(Continued From Page 8)

ments, due to accumulated provocative and irritating extraneous causes, and all that agitators or organisations do is to discipline the same and divert and direct them through proper channels. The press and propaganda only serve as healthy, and at times, necessary ventilators to long pent-up and suppressed feelings; neither of them 'creates' or 'manufactures' any new feelings or sentiments of unrest or discontent. They often serve as safety-valves, anticipating, and timely preventing some unexpected mischievous or disastrous overflow or bursts somewhere. The Home Member, instead of being a student of law, should rather be a man-psychologist.

HENRI BARBUSSE

(Continued from Page 8)

sented a recognisable modern type, a peculiar mood. Is Barbusse a propagandist? His propaganda is the "raison d'etre" of his art, its highest and most important inspiration and in the greatness of his art, in its pure beauty of form—he always remains a poet with clarity of vision, imagination, and the inspired phrase—is demonstrated one of the main functions of all art.

LAW MAKERS AND LAW BREAKERS

Bhulabhai's Trenchant Speech

The following is the amplified version of Mr. Bhulabhai's speech in the ex-Law amendment bill:—

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that Sir N. N. Sircar during an hour and a half's speech never came near subject under discussion. Telling tales by taking man by man and contradiction by contradiction did not prove a case. The debate should have been raised to a higher level of argument. Perhaps the Law Member wished to entertain his side which had fallen a little low during the discussion (Opposition Applause). The Law Member had divided the House into Law Makers and Law Breakers, Mr. Desai declared that if national interests required them to break the law, they would do so (Congress Applause). He maintained that before the State could expect obedience to laws, it must show that the law was not made for the purpose of upholding absolute tyrannical authority. If

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

JOSHI MAKES A BIG HIT

How Opposition Scored Over Govt.

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA: Sept. 12.

Mr. N.M. Joshi's speech to-day, was the best in the whole debate. He claimed that picketing, meaning peaceful persuasion, was the inherent right of Labour. He denounced power to the Executive to prohibit public meetings or declare organisations unlawful. He showed the fallacy of Mr. Griffith's fulmination against "men of straw" conducting journals and explained how English people could afford a sense of humour. Brief, eloquent and pointed he made the finest contribution.

Mr. Aney's dignified and animated exposure of the Government sophistries was another brief but illuminating contribution.

Sir N.N. Sircar's provocative and sneering investives received the scathing rebuke they deserved from the Opposition Leader, whose eloquence rose to the occasion, despite the frequent parenthesis, endless reservations and forensic mannerisms.

His characterisation of the European attitude and the Anglo-Indian Press as supporting Government, while the latter aided them, and for the rest "preaching to us," was much appreciated.

The House was stirred to feverheat, when Mr. Satyamurti rose to a point of order against Sir N.N. Sircar speaking on the Socialist ideal of nationalising means of production, added: "As women are means of production."

But Sir N.N. Sircar deftly explained that he had not said that these were preached in India, and so a ruling on decorum was averted.

The result of the division was better than expectation, mainly because of Sir N. N. Sircar's insidious advocacy.

The Home Member was commendably temperate in his reply.

The next move is with the Government and speculation is rife whether the Viceroy would certify it, or the Bill would be re-introduced in the Council of State and joint sessions would be tried.

INDIA DELIMITATION COMMISSION

Chairman And Secretary Leave London

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sir Laurie Hammond and Mr. J. G. Laithwaite, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Indian Delimitation Committee, left to-day for India.

They were seen off at Victoria Station by Mr. R. A. Butler, Mr. L. D. Wakely, Sir V. Dawson, Mr. W. D. Croft, representing the Marquess of Zetland and Mr. A. F. Morley, representing Sir Findlater Stewart.

The Committee will start work at Simla on September 28, after which they will tour the various provinces.

Sir Laurie Hammond will also pay a special visit to Burma.

The Committee are expected to submit their report in the beginning of 1936.—Reuter.

Court To Frame Charges

Prosecution Evidence In Benda Case Closes

JUBBULPORE, September 12.

The evidence of the last witness for the prosecution in the Benda village case dealt with the attempted burning of his house by soldiers on the evening of July 18.

With the exception of Private Lennon, all the accused have reserved their statements to the higher court.

Private Richard Lennon (25) stated that on the evening of July 18, he was watching a game of bridge at the barracks room from 4 to 5-55 p.m. when he left for sick parade. Lennon had an operation on his arm on June 22. He left hospital three weeks later. He returned to the barracks room after the parade, and continued watching the card game. After a lapse of ten minutes, he went out for a cycle ride to the country for exercise. He saw Lieuts. Owen and Parsons on the road and hid himself owing to uncertainty whether the place was in bounds. The officers accosted Lennon and stated they did not think the place was out of bounds but they were not sure. Prior to meeting the officers, a party of six soldiers came along the road and he told them about the officers, last they got into trouble being out of bounds. After the departure of the officers, he decided to return to the barracks, but before returning, he went about fifty yards ahead to see what the officers had been shooting. While returning to the barracks, he overtook the officers and he responded to their "good night". He noticed on the left of the road at some distance, a party of about twenty apparently training for boring.

Question by the Court as to Blundell's allegations regarding him Lennon stated that they were untrue, and were made presumably owing to enmity between them.

Concluding Lennon states:—"I would not like to get myself into trouble, because I am a senior soldier in the battalion and I am due to sail for Home on October 16. A trouble of this nature would deprive me of five years reserve pay."

The Court will frame charges on Saturday.—A. P.

ASSYRIAN REFUGEES FROM IRAQ

British Proposal For Settling Them

GENEVA: Sept. 12.

Conditional on Iraq contributing an equal amount and the League providing the necessary balance, Britain has offered a quarter-million sterling towards the cost of settling several thousand Assyrian refugees from Iraq in the plain of Ghab, in Syria, south-west of Aleppo.—Reuter.

Convocation During Big Parade Creates Mystification

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

It is understood that Herr Hitler is summoning a surprise meeting of the Reichstag at Nuremberg on the afternoon of September 15.

(LATER.)

An official communique announces the convocation of the Reichstag at Nuremberg.—Reuter.

Rs. 500

Thirty-Seven Lucky Numbers for the Month of

August

will be published in

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE SUNDAY EDITION 15th September

DO NOT MISS YOUR COPY

One of Your August Copies may bear a

LUCKY NUMBER

Opposition Victory In Assembly

M.L.A.s Refuse To Consider Cr. Law Amendment Bill

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was resumed in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Joshi, the Labour spokesman, said that suspension of Civil Disobedience amounted to withdrawal but the speaker would never give up his right of resistence to any outrageous and unjust legislation (Opposition cheers). As regards the Communal situation he felt that the new constitution provided a solution, as a result of which communal feelings would diminish. He particularly objected to the clauses of the Bill relating to picketing which as a method of peaceful persuasion was a valuable weapon in the hands of labourers for the maintenance of their standards of life.

SWARAJ, REMEDY FOR COMMUNISM.

Mr. Joshi said that by penalising picketing, Government were putting themselves on the side of the employer. The bill would prevent people who hated war from expressing their view that people should not join the army Why was Communism alone banned and not Fascism and Nazism? As regards Communalism so long as there was religious fanaticism, communal hatred would remain. Mr. James had said that the British possessed a sense of humour which made it impossible for Communism to take root in England but, said the speaker, give India self-government which Britain enjoyed and then India would also develop a sense of humour. Britons were famous for their love of freedom and he hoped this spirit would be exhibited by British members of the House by throwing out the Bill.

Mr. Yamin Khan said that the reason why the life of the special Act was limited to three years was because the Assembly then thought that the Federal Government would come into being by 1934. It was now not known how long it would be before the Federal Government took shape. Any way, the only way to limit the life of the bill and make improvements was to allow the motion for consideration. Otherwise, Government would be justified in resorting to extraordinary powers to enact the bill. He urged in the interest of the proper working of the new Constitution that mischief mongers be given no quarter.

Recalling his experiences in his own province, he said that the Cawnpore riots originated in picketing. He read out extracts from Muslim papers which either attacked revered leaders of a rival Muslim sect or attacked the Hindu community. Would any Muslim member let such papers exist merely because they were Muslim papers? Even in his home town of Meerut where Hindu Muslim relations were always cordial mischief mongers were trying to stir up trouble.

DON'T INCREASE BITTERNESS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali suggested that the Home Member should withdraw the Bill, which otherwise would harm the British connection with India. Already the Jallianwala Bagh and the Amritsar "Crawling Lane" had affected the relations of India with Britain. Why add one more in the form of a parting gift by the Willingdon Administration, when Lord Willingdon should leave India amidst praises? The magistrates who came and spoke in the Assembly hardly realised what the law meant to ordinary citizens.

The Maulana created laughter by suggesting that every I.C.S. Officer should be put in prison for some time before joining the service.

Regarding newspapers he quoted the views of the Chief Justice in the "Comrade" case and also stated that recently after the Karachi firing, the "Khilafat" newspaper without being given a warning was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 3,000.

WITHDRAW UNWANTED BILL.

After lunch Mr. Aney in a vigorous speech urged the Government to withdraw the Bill. The Bill aimed at giving permanency to a measure which everyone detested and condemned and nobody blessed. He asked the Home Member to point out whether any Local Government wanted the measure made a permanent one. Mr. Aney argued that certain aspects of the situation in 1930 did not exist in 1931 and therefore certain of the provisions of the Ordinance of 1931 were obsolete even then. They were much more so now. Let Government deal with terrorism and Communism by providing employment to the so-called lawbreakers and terrorists. Otherwise there was no chance of improving the situation and the Bill would defeat its own purpose. The Congress had come in for co-operation. Why place difficulties in the path of Congressmen in co-operating? The last budget session of the Assembly passed a motion against repressive policy. Yet the Government of India was bringing forward a measure which was unjustifiable and unwanted in the circumstances of to-day.

SIRCAR ATTACKS PRESS.

Sir N. N. Sircar was loudly cheered as he rose to reply to Opposition criticism. Joining issue with Sardar Santsingh that the lesson of history should not be forgotten the Law Member pointed out that whenever press legislation was withdrawn, the consequences had been disastrous. He said that after the Act of 1878 was withdrawn Government tried to cope with the situation by amending sections 124—A and 153—A in 1898. The terrorist agitation gathered strength under the Bengal partition agitation and a number of newspapers grew up, advocating the cause of terrorism. In those days the creed of non-violence and camouflage under the profession of non-violence were unknown. The Manicktola and Nagyla conspiracy cases showed that young boys were corrupted by newspapers. The orgy of murder and of conspiracy to use the bomb and the revolver started with the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy in 1908. Government tried for four or five years to take action under the ordinary law and when press legislation became inevitable it did not at once enact drastic legislation but considered the act of 1908 sufficient. It waited two years before introducing comprehensive legislation in 1910.

WHAT FREEDOM LED TO.

Dealing with the second interregnum when the Press Act of 1910 was repealed, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the civil disobedience movement had succeeded in producing a violent mentality and creating an atmosphere of unrest and defiance of law which pre-disposed unbalanced youth to fall a ready victim to the recruiting agents of the terrorists. Within a short time papers like "The Yugantar" and its comrades re-appeared with not only the same methods but in many cases under the control of the same individuals. He had two volumes of extracts from the writings of such papers full of fulsome flattery of murderers, canonising assassins, and advocacy of violence as a political weapon. However he liked to place before the House samples of writings on communal questions and quoted from "The Anand Bazar Patrika," "The Vishvamitra," "The Hindustan Jagaran," "Forward," "Servant" and "Pallivasi" commenting on Pabna and other incidents.

Thus the situation during the second interregnum was that a section of the press was flooding the country with innumerable articles urging the public to break the law, intensified the campaign for glorification of murderers and fanned the fire of Communal bitterness. If Government had not repealed the Press Law, it would have been charged with repression of freedom of the press and crushing the spirit of nationalism. But the result of the repeal of the Press Act was as described above.

THIRD INTERREGNUM.

The press legislation of 1930 was repealed in 1931 and there was no press law between March and October 1931. This third interregnum of seven months produced an intensive result. Murderers were glorified. There was unrestrained praise of persons like Bhagatsingh, Gunesh Gupta and Kanailal Dutt. There were incitements to break laws. Five cases of bomb throwing on police stations ended in convictions. Messrs. Peddie, Garlick and Sanulla were murdered and attempts made on the lives of Messrs. Cassels, Munro and Villiers.

Summing up, the Law Member asked in view of the above history what could one expect if the experiment was tried a fourth time by refusing to continue the existing legislation?

The Law Member next dealt with the arguments for discontinuance of the special law. It had been said that terrorism was now negligible. This was opposed to facts. In 1934 in 49 cases bombs and revolvers were discovered and in at least four cases arms stolen were not traced. In some instances countrymade revolvers were seized showing stealthy attempts at manufacture of revolvers. In 1935 there had been murders and continued recovery of arms.

SIRCAR'S FLING AT CONGRESS.

The second argument was that Civil Disobedience had been suspended. The speaker quoted Babu Rajendra Prasad stating that "Civil disobedience is only suspended and not given up." The Law Member also referred to the speeches of Dr. Khare and Mr. Satyamurti and remarked that in fact events in the House were the strongest argument for the Bill. Members had asserted that Civil Disobedience had come to stay permanently and though eulogy of murder had stopped in the press on account of press legislation, in the absence of such restraint on the floor of the House, sympathy for murderers had been boldly proclaimed and applause received by that part of Pandit K. K. Malaviya's speech showed that he was not shining in solitary glory. In view of this evidence the Executive would be entirely failing in their duty if they allowed existing legislation to expire. (Applause).

TAUNT TO OPPOSITION.

Dealing next with the bogey of disastrous consequences at the next election to those who would support consideration of the bill which meant acceptance of its principle, the Law Member asked why had not a grateful country returned those members who opposed the previous Bill? Government did not expect gratitude from the Opposition whose object was to wreck the coming Constitution. They must thunder at any measure likely to embarrass wreckers and to help the working of the administration

Sir N. N. Sircar quoted from a letter from Mr. Krishna Das Singh Roy which the police intercepted. This person described himself as a secretary of Mahatma Gandhi and wrote to Gandhiji at Anand Bhavan from board the S. S. "Mahsud" at Chandpur. This letter was intercepted by an officer under statutory authority and was not obtained in the manner the Hallet circular had been obtained (Laughter).

INTERCEPTED LETTER.

Extracts from the letter, read out by Sir N. N. Sircar run: "I interviewed Mr. A. on the 7th evening. What I gathered from him is that he appreciated your position on the subject of release of prisoners but he pleaded and will plead before you that the situation in Bengal required that the group of revolutionaries in Bengal, if possible, be satisfied. I think, Bapu, I have correctly represented my talk with Mr. A. I am in a fix when I came out of jail in October last I realised and Panditji agreed with me when I sought his advice in the matter that it was not possible to revive the movement in Bengal and make the Congress felt unless all our resources were combined. That was what led me to approach him to join hands with us which led to a Council of Action but this much I know that judged from the standpoint of non-violence there is not much to choose between Mr. A. and Mr. B."

The writer then proceeds to say "Mr. B.'s Party consists of (1) the Anushilan group of revolutionaries (2) Yatish Babu's group of revolutionaries, also pledged to violence. (3) Communists pledged to violence and terrorism fundamentally opposed to non-violence a small group but very devoted. Mr. A.'s Party consists of (1) the Yugantar group of revolutionaries whose policy is guided from Calcutta and Ranchi but the organisation has ramifications throughout Bengal, the present B. P. C. C. is under the control of this group of men pledged to the cult of violence but not opposed to mass movements of a non-violent kind, it being the opinion of this group that such a movement is most helpful towards preparing the ground for a greater revolution which was bound to be based on violence. Hence this group did not oppose but participated in the movement of 1921 as also of this present movement and is the mainstay of Mr. A. Bengal politics is nothing but a struggle for power (whether in the B.P.C.C. or in the Calcutta Corporation) between this group and the Anushilan group. Mr. A. and B. are pawns in the game (2) Bepin Ganguli's group of revolutionaries originally belonged to Mr. B's Party but has now gone over to Mr. A's Party. My own impression is that Mr. A. has, got a compact party with some amount of discipline, whereas Mr. B.'s Party is more or less a ramshackle one with elements which are bound together only by their common opposition to the present executive of the B.P.C.C.

IDENTICAL FINDINGS.

The authorities in Bengal are in no way indebted to Mr. Krisha Das for his statements. They had come to the same conclusion from the mass of materials (1) documents seized in raids (2) confessions and trials of accused persons (3) informations received from various sources and confirmed by circumstances and subsequent events. Two opinions, one of authorities and the other of a person who had taken upon himself to investigate and discover what could make Congress felt in Bengal, agree in the conclusion that leaders of the Congress in Bengal were relying on the support of terrorists for their power and influence and Congress in Bengal could not make it felt if it was not in the good books of these parties of violence.

The Law Member concluded his speech amidst prolonged applause.

TARAPOREVALA'S BOOK NOTES:

NUDISM IN MODERN LIFE

The New Gymnosophy by M. Parmelee. With Introduction by Havelock Ellis. Profusely illustrated by photographs from life. Rs. 5-10.

This is a complete exposition of the Nudist Movement (NACKT-KULTUR) which is now making headway in Europe and America. It explains the hygienic, aesthetic and social benefits of the system, the part women play in it, the advantages to children, games, sport, and dancing as well as natural and cultural evolution which can arise from it. A very interesting and thought-provoking publication which every intelligent man and woman must read.

TARAPOREVALA

Booksellers & Publishers,

210, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

'Phone: 21433.

Branches at 71, Esplanade Road and at Taj Mahal Hotel.

"REPRESSION OF PRESS" CONDEMNED

Sind Khilafatists Disapprove Frontier Air Raids

KARACHI: Sept. 10.

Several important resolutions were passed by the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee at their meeting held at Karachi, Rais Ali Mohamad Muri presiding.

The meeting condemned the recommendations of the Sind Delimitation Committee as retrograde, expensive and facilitating the return of candidates, who would neither understand nor work the new Constitution.

They also expressed disapprobation of air raids on villages in the North-West Frontier.

By another resolution they expressed sympathy with the people of Abyssinia and condemned the attitude of Italy. They also condemned the "repressive policy of the Bombay Government under the Press Emergency Powers Act" and the demanding of security from newspapers.—A.P.

DESAI'S FIGHTING SPEECH

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, received cheers as he rose to sum up the case for the Opposition. He said there was a fundamental difference in the outlook between the Government and the Opposition. The former did not concede the right or freedom to man or to the press, and all that it cared for was to cloak its naked autocracy by hypocritical acts such as bringing in a court of law to punish a man for publishing an article which Government had already proscribed.

Similarly, picketing was made an offence to prevent the people promoting the industries of the country, so that the children of the country might not starve. Mr. Griffith had disclosed the mentality of people who never wished to part with power, while Sir N.N. Sircar by his cheap sneer forgot that the debate should be lifted to higher levels. Mr. Desai maintained, firstly, that civil disobedience would be resorted to whenever it was found necessary, and while declaring that the present suspension of the movement was genuine, gave the warning that the enactment of such a law would make the inauguration of civil disobedience probable.

Regarding terrorists Mr. Desai made it clear that however much he and the Congress condemned terrorism, they could not dissociate from their mind the motive which prompted the man to commit the crime. The real way to kill terrorism was to eradicate the causes which led to it. He appealed to the House to reject the Bill.

CRAIK'S "CONSCIENCE" CALL

Sir Henry Craik winding up the debate said that ordinary law was insufficient to deal with terrorism. As for Communism, he said, though it would not be dangerous for some years to come, the danger was there and should be provided for. As for communalism, he reminded them of the recent events in Bihar, Madras and the Punjab. He regretted the word "Liberty" had been used out of all sense of proportion. "Liberty" was curbed of revolutionary, seditionist, communist and not of ordinary citizen, and the Bill proposed to take away the threat to infringement of liberty which was greater than anything proposed by the Bill. The Congress naturally wished to destroy the law which made civil disobedience collapse, but let others vote according to their conscience.

The House divided at 7 p.m. and rejected the Home Member's motion for consideration by 71 votes to 61.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Bhulabhai's Reply To Critics

(Continued From Page 9)

they made laws with a contrary purpose they must be prepared for disobedience. Mr. Desai agreed with Mr. James that they had got the Government they deserved and let the House show that this Bill deserved to be rejected. The speaker referred to the ridicule, contempt and insinuation of the Law Member suggesting that the Congress, non-violence was camouflage. This was pettifogging argument. Government quoted Mahatma Gandhi either way when it suited them. It wasn't a question of getting hold of Mr. Satyamurti's error or Mr. Asaf Ali's lapse. Government must remember that on the Opposition sat men as honourable, if not more than those on the Government side and that there was no room for qualification regarding their creed of non-violence.

THE ACID TEST.

Continuing Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that it was unfortunate that the administrator and the legislator were one, as the administrator always wished to make his work comfortable by passing such laws. The Law Member had quoted a number of articles and declared, therefore, the legislation was necessary. Similarly Sir Muhammad Zafrullah had said that the logical conclusion of the Opposition's argument was that the entire Penal Code should be repealed. They argued that presses had increased, but they had forgotton that the press would have grown but for the baneful influence of this legislation. It seemed that Government had lost their balance.

As regards Sir Muhammad Zafrullah's suggestion that they opposed the Bill because within a reasonable time the Congress had no chance of working a Government. Mr. Desai it took as compliment that they would certainly carry on the struggle by Satyagraha or any other non-violent means till the Government became what it ought to be (Applause). He asked Government why they distrusted the Opposition and thought that the Opposition deserved only repression and suppression. Why not find a point of contact?

As regards the argument that the Opposition was acting so that it might not annoy the electors at the next election, Mr. Desai asked what was wrong about this attitude. It was indeed the acid test and showed what the Indian people thought of such measures (Applause).

POSITION OF EUROPEANS.

Referring to Mr. James' speech Mr. Desai said that the position of Europeans in India and of the Anglo-Indian press, to the extent to which it subserves their interests, was to support Government and for the rest to preach to Indians (Laughter). Whenever there was better purpose in Government they would regard themselves as members of the Indian community. They must as civilized men start with the premises of "Liberty of Press and Liberty of Man" and not brush them aside as things meant for teaching in schools. They must start on them before beginning to legislate. But if Government wished to legislate in the sense they had then there was nothing in common between the two sides. Government was afraid that Satyagraha might be started again and that the Opposition expected them to change the form of Government. They say: "You Congressmen are going to have the Satyagraha struggle and then we must beware not because of any bad reason or good reason, but because we do not want you to improve. We want you to remain where you are." But I hope there is something in the human mind of some noble quality of character that makes man a man and if that quality is some day raised in us, we hope we shall struggle all the time notwithstanding this Press Act and fifty other Press Acts (Applause). Therefore, if you are going to forge instruments to destroy the moral power of the Congress, you are coming to the wrong House."

SATYAGRAHA

Continuing Mr. Desai, referring to the argument that there was possibility, even probability of a Satyagraha struggle in the future said:—

"I don't wish to make the smallest secret of the fact that if you unduly restrain the liberty of man and not improve the Constitution as it exists, you must be prepared for the Satyagraha struggle." In this respect Sir Harry Haig had a better sense of humour than his successor. He had said that the object of the Bill was to meet Civil Disobedience and that was why its life was restricted to three years. Mr. Desai said that suspension of the movement was "bona fide" and the period of six months or more envisaged by Sir Harry Haig had gone up. All quotations made in the yellow pamphlet or writings showed that they were an infinitesimal proportion compared to the number of publications in the country.

TERRORISM.

"Imagine asking us on the basis of these few articles to believe that newspapers are responsible for bringing about this terrorist atrocities! We are not such credulous fools. I ask Mr. Griffith to read the history of the world. There never has been a revolution which had not as its cause tyrannical abuse of power by those who govern (cheers). It is not a newspaper which creates the terrorist. It is the state of the country's subjection. I admit terrorism is an evil. We condemn these ways. But you cannot deny that however, wrong and misguided the man and however atrocious the crime, there was at the back of it all a noble motive which impelled him to lay down his life. You cannot ask me, to dissociate it altogether (Congress Applause). I am going to condemn him, but also tell you that while you have rightly killed him, you have at the same time created the soil which made it possible for that sentiment to grow and but for which he would been a better man. I am not abashed at being heckled as my friend Pundit K. K. Malaviya (Malaviya: I am not abashed).

PICKETING

Continuing Mr. Desai dealt with the various sections of the Bill and said the Section five was merely meant to cloak the naked autocracy with judicial proceeding when the Magistrate was asked to convict a man because Government proscribed a particular writing. He quoted his personal experience during the civil disobedience movement to show how this cloak was put on the Executive acts by calling it law and justice. He next took the section relating picketing and said this "interference with the freedom of contract" was intended to feed the foreigner and starve the children of the soil. Picketing was a peace of national duty and whether it was an offence or not, they would continue, to do it (applause). In England there was a foreign woman who had the misfortune to own a milliner's shop in Bond Street and the highest lady in England caused it to be shut down in four days. He wondered which Government would have regarded that as punishable. As regards the Press Section, he made a present of the views of three High Courts who said that the whole process of law was reversed. That was why Pundit Pant had stated that there was no article on earth, however innocent, which did not come within the clutches of this law.

CONTEMPT

As regards contempt Government could not enforce respect. It must deserve it. It, therefore, contempt was made punishable, none could escape. "Supposing I say liberty is good It tends indirectly to bring the present Government into contempt. Law is so comprehensive that it is instrument of mischief, in the hands of the administrators." Mr. Desai quoted from a Bombay High Court case regarding unlawful association showing that the Judges must go by the words of law and not by the assurances given by Government members. It was not enough to say that Government would act beneficently. The Bill was intended to kill the national spirit, national life, national movement and national regeneration. He asked the house to reject it (applause).

CR. LAW DEBATE EPISODE

Mr. Asaf Ali moved for the closure of the debate which was accepted and after the Home Member's reply, the House divided and rejected the bill by 71 votes to 61.

In the course of the Law Member's speech which was frequently cheered for its witty references to the members of the Opposition, officials in the box cheered him, whereupon Mr. Satyamurti drew the attention of the chair to the fact that strangers could not participate in applause.

Staggering Figures Of Agricultural Indebtedness In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The total agricultural debt on the population basis of the Presidency is 204 crores says Mr. Sathianathan, Special Officer, appointed to inquire into agricultural indebtedness of the Madras Presidency in his report issued to-day. The agricultural income per head, he says, is falling, while population is increasing. The officer suggests that surplus population should seek means livelihood other than agriculture. He considers Industrialisation is an economic necessity. He emphasises the need for creation of Debt Conciliation Boards by Legislation.

"I have examined many so-called 'difficult and cross' children and could prove that in most instances the children suffered from lack of calcium in the body."

writes a well-known specialist.

For irritable Children

In the "Strand Magazine" of March 1933, the well-known food expert, Miss Kathleen Dane, writes:

"Many children of the irritable, nervous type, owe their state to a deficiency of organic salts, particularly calcium, notwithstanding the fact that the dietary appears to be properly balanced. Such youngsters do well when the diet is reinforced by a well-retained mineral food, such as 'Kalzana' which medical men all over the country are now recommending."

It is so easy to prevent these troubles in your child. A few Kalzana tablets a day will give the child what is needed and soon your boy or girl will be a happy, healthy youngster again.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Kalzana

229 The Mineral Food for Better Health

FREE

Post this Coupon for a free sample and booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

Send to Dept. B.C.38

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Rowlette Building, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA

POPE HAS FIVE CARS

'He Likes Speed,' His Chauffeur Says

The Pope has recently motored from Vatican City to Castel Gandolpho. 17 miles from Rome, for a two-mnnths stay.

Pope Pius XI is a keen motorist, and owns five cars.

Angela Stoppa, his chauffeur, says: "The Pope likes speed. He orders me to drive at 40 to 45 miles an hour.

"He does not speak to me often when driving. His orders are given though special signals on the dashboard. There are four—for right left, stop, and home."

In his favourite car the back seat has been replaced with a large chair slightly raised. In front of this is a small folding seat for his secretary.

CIVIL AVIATION IS A YOUNG MAN'S CAREER

(Continued from Page 3.)

Sometimes a premium is demanded (which is generally returned as wages), sometimes no premium is required. Premium varies from £50 to 250.

For particulars of apprenticeship schemes application should be made to individual firms such as Westland Aircraft Works, Yevil, A. V. Roe & Co., Manchester.

GROUND ENGINEERS.

Aeroplanes and aeroplane engines are now a specialized profession. There are five Categories of Ground Engineers Licences. They are:

A. Inspection of Aircraft before flight.

B. Inspection of Aircraft after overhaul.

C. Inspection of the Aero Engines.

D. Inspection of Aero Engines after overhaul.

X. Other duties, as specified in the Licence which, under A.N.D. 11 are required to be performed by licensed Ground Engineers.

Candidates for the examination for Ground Engineer must not be under 21 years of age and the syllabuses of the examination can be obtained from the Secretary (D.A.I.) Air Ministry London. Certificates must be renewed every 12 months.

The training is afforded by several Institutions, chief of which are:—

College of Aeronautical Engineering, Chelsea.

De Havilland Technical School (Hatfield)

Air Service Training, Hamble, Southampton.

Many of the flying clubs and schools, as well as many aircraft manufacturers also offer instruction in Ground Engineering. Duties and responsibilities of Ground Engineers are heavy and the wages are not always good.

COMMERCIAL FLYING.

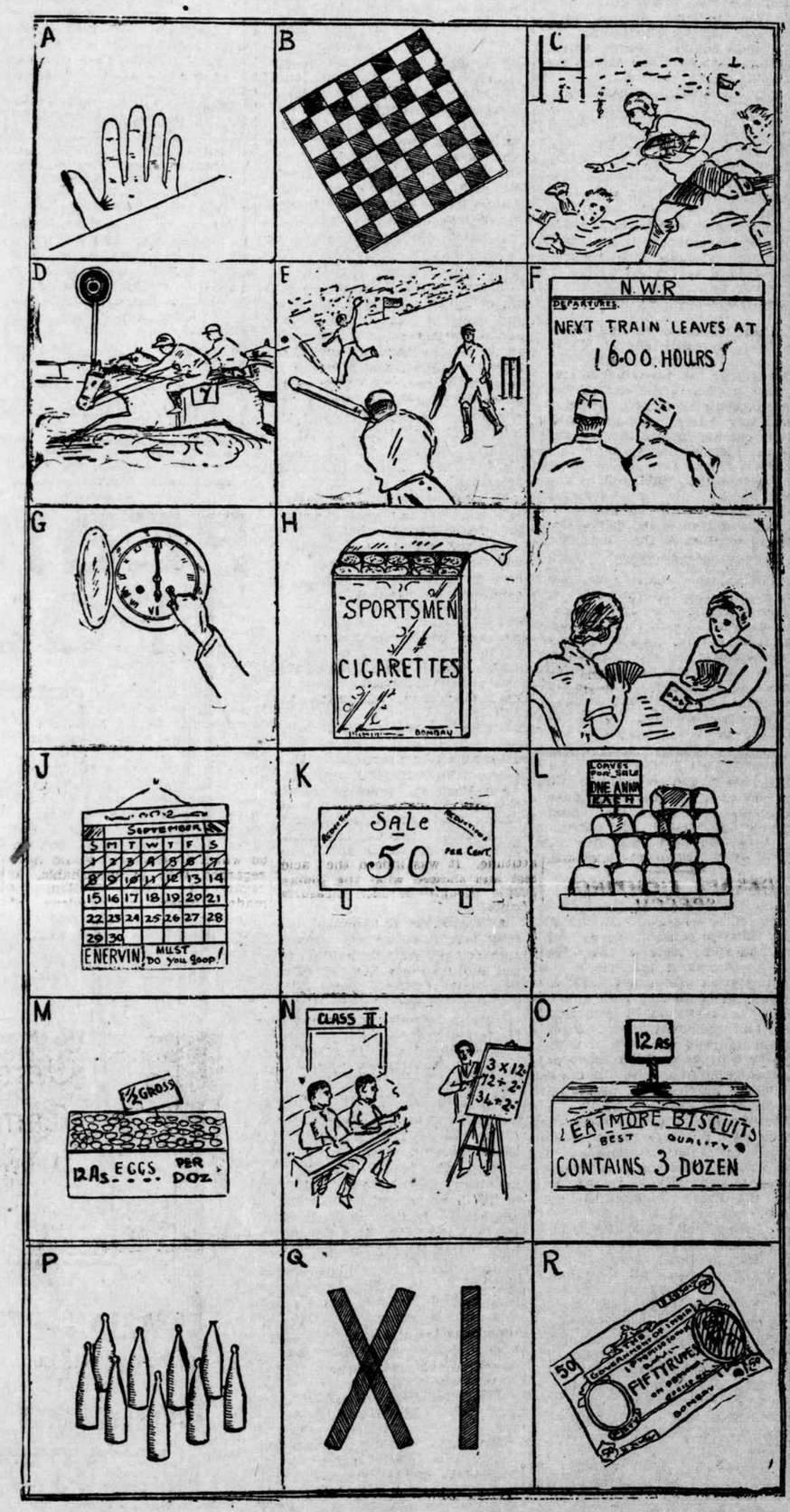
With the advance in the size of the air lines the status of the B Licence (Commercial) pilot has risen and his responsibilities have become heavier. The commercial pilot is required to be the holder of a Second Class Air Navigation Certificate in addition to his pilot certificate. The licensing of commercial pilots is carried out by the Air Ministry. No pilot is allowed to undertake commercial piloting duties before he reaches 19 years of age.

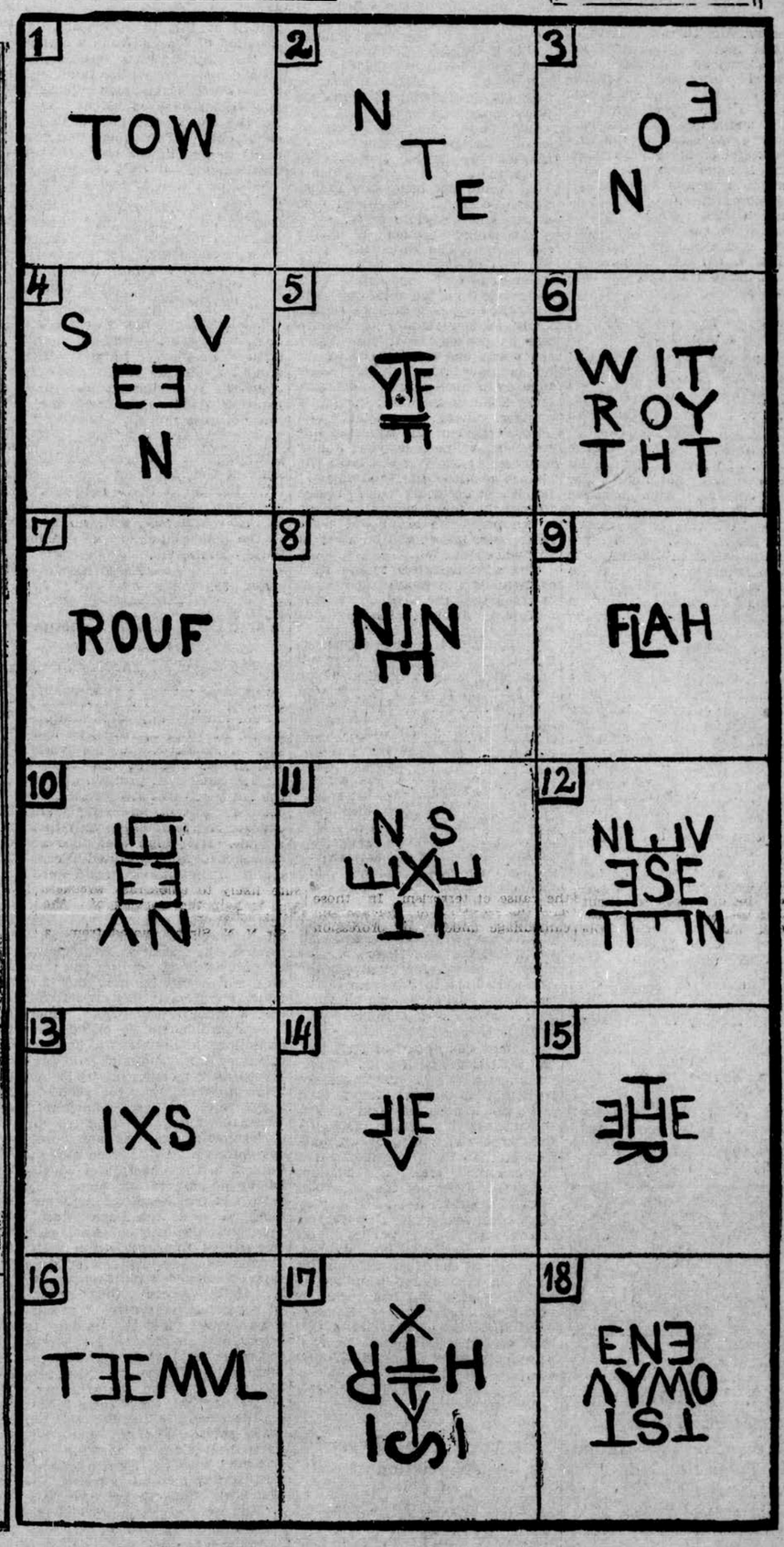
The first essential is absolute physical fitness for the medical examination is severe. The fee for the medical examination is three guineas. The B licence is valid for 6 months and medical re-examination is a qualification for renewal.

Next, there are strict tests of the candidate's skill in handling an aeroplane by day and night. Now it is a new rule in blind flying before B licence is issued. The pilot must know theory of flight, construction, assembly and running repairs and aero engines, map reading, use of compass, meteorology, rules of Air Traffic and International air legislation. The cost of qualifying for a B Licence varies.

FIGURE IT OUT Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on the left is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the right marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 25th August, 1st September and 8th September, 1935.

Closing Date 13th September, 1935.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

New Appointments And Transfers Announced

The following civil appointments, grants of leave and transfers are announced in to-day's "Bombay Government Gazette":

Mr. J. R. Harris, on relief, to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, M.C.

Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant, M.C., on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. J. R. Harris.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Reverend R. P. S. Waddy, M.A., is appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill a vacancy in the Bombay Diocese.

Finance Department.

Lieutenant H. Morland, Royal Indian Navy, has been appointed A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the forenoon of the 1st September 1935.

Educational Department.

Mr. A. S. Trollip, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, has been appointed as a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay vice Mr. E. G. Lazarus resigned.

General Department.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Secretary to Government, General and Educational Department, with effect from 10th April 1935.

Mr. K. A. Gandhi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H. (Lond.), Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, to officiate as Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, vice Mr. J.L. Pinto deceased.

Major A.M.V. Hesterlow, Officiating Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, to act as Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S., Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, to undertake courses of approved study for a period of two months while on leave on average pay for eight months out of India.

Public Works Department.

Mr. A. Gordon, Superintending Engineer, Northern Sind Circle, is granted leave on average pay for two months and six days combined with leave on half average pay for four months and nine days with effect from the 24th October 1935 or subsequent date of relief.

Discard Purdah

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

On Sunday Mr. Rashid A. Munshi, delivered an impressive lecture on "Tour of Great Britain before a large audience of Muslim High School boys and the Purdah nasheen ladies.

The Begum of Sarola—his newly-wed wife, presided.

Mr. Rashid drew attention to the Western culture and Western industrious life as compared with India's, showing typical busy places of the British Isles and the Continent with aid of his own private collection of slides.

Referring to women in particular, he said:—

"The time had come to discard the veil altogether and to follow the progressive example of sister-communities like those of the Christians and the Parsis.

Unless and until, the speaker continued, the women joined hands with men and look up to some remunerative cottage-industries and side vocations there seemed little hope of our national regeneration on sound healthy and economic lines, even for years to come.

SHAHIDGUNJ DISPUTE ECHO

Sentence Reduced In Appeal

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Mr. Justice Aga Haider of the Lahore High Court admitted yesterday the revision petition of Mohammad Sharif accused who had been convicted and sentenced to 10 months' hard labour and further to be bound down for Rs. 1,000 for a period of one year on the expiry of his sentence for being member of an unlawful assembly during the Shahidganj agitation.

The Sessions Judge on appeal reduced the sentence of imprisonment to three months and quashed the sentence regarding security.

His Lordship while admitting the revision petition refused to release the petitioner on bail pending the decision of the petition.—United Press.

Sylhet:—A six-chambered revolver, belonging to the proprietors of the Royal Deccan Circus Party which came here a few days back is reported to have been stolen from their possession.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Andheri Civil Court Building

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The lease of the Civil Court building at Andheri expires this December. The Bandra Municipality recently passed a resolution recommending Government to shift the Court from Andheri to Bandra. And there seems to be a definite move in this direction now. Opinion of the Judge and the Bar has been sought by the District Judge, Thana, on this point. The majority of the Bar does not seem to favour the idea of shifting the Court to the farthermost end of the Court's jurisdiction. But pro-Bandraites base and advance their arguments on the following among other grounds: (i) That 60 per cent litigation from the Andheri Court is from Bandra and its neighbouring villages, (ii) that Bandra has also a First Class City Magistrate's Court, (iii) that, therefore, civil, as well as criminal justice would be administered at one and the same place to the greater advantage and convenience of all concerned, viz., pleaders and the parties, and, (iv) lastly, that Bandra is the headquarters of the Bombay Suburban District.

The first two arguments are fallacious, and are based upon an erroneous estimate of facts. The third is only an administrative reason and should not carry much weight. In basing one's conclusion on the strength of 60 per cent litigation from Bandra, one is apt to ignore the fact that to Bassein and other parts over which the Sub-Judge at Andheri has jurisdiction, justice is already too dear owing to long distances. It may be noted in this connection that the jurisdiction of the Andheri Civil Court is divided into 4 divisions. Of these, Bandra division contains only 17 villages, whereas Bassein division contains 41, Salvan division 49, and Bhaindar division contains 41. In the light of these facts it would be a blind man's argument to say that a division of least number of villages sends more litigation.

It is often lost sight of that a client from Bassein prefers to settle his claim out of Court for half the amount rather than obtain at Andheri a paper-decree requiring him to spend in the beginning from his pocket more than 30 per cent of his claim. Again, he has to take his rick and chance to realise his claim with costs in the execution proceedings, which are often dilatory and defeating. That is one of the chief reasons why Bassein and the farther places send in a smaller number of suits. But then it is Bassein which files the more complicated suits. That goes to prove that the people from the remoter parts seek legal aid only in the last resort. What then would be the state of affairs if the Court be removed further off to the southernmost end of the Court's jurisdiction? Bassein people would have to go without justice. In fact that is their grievance. Removal of the Court to Bandra would only aggravate it. It would be poor consolation for them that the electrification of the Railway beyond Borivli will bring them earlier to Bandra. That would not bring any reduction in costs. Justice would be dearer and therefore rarer.

The second argument is equally fallacious. The so-called convenience of Parties and their pleaders is only superficial. Only a few well-placed pleaders will prosper; and, a section of parties living in the vicinity of Bandra will be convenienced; for others, the whole business will be in the hands of touts. Then again Bombay being nearer Advocates from Bombay will flock in greater number. Legal profession which absorbs most of the educated unemployed will go down. Junior members of the Bar will have no chance of their life. Living at Bandra is decidedly more costly. Ultimately, the general public which bears the brunt will suffer most; and, justice will be a cry in the wilderness.

The administrative reason as I said should not weigh much: It is urged that the Civil Court was shifted to Andheri with the idea that Andheri was to be the seat of the Bombay Suburban District. But as that idea is now definitely abandoned, and as Bandra claims the pride, it is not a long a step to go to Bandra. It would add to its importance and glory. Such sentiments should not sway considerations of public interest. Bandra for that matter may merge in Bombay. Again, by shifting the Court to Bandra, Government will gain nothing by way of a reduction in the recurring expenditure. On the contrary if the move is made, Government will have to incur additional expenditure in establishing at least a Small Causes Court at Bassein or such other place. So except for the desire of the interested few, there is no cogent reason for removing the Andheri Court to Bandra. If the Court must be moved at all let it be moved to a central place like Borivli.

Andheri has owned and claimed the Civil Court with pride for the last ten years. It is important to note that during these ten years not a word was said against the unsuitability of the place, although it was a long-drawn conclusion that the Government had dropped the idea of making Andheri the Seat of the Suburban District. Andheri has an Honorary First Class Magistrate's Court, too. If convenience of parties and pleaders is really to be desired, this office of the Magistrate should be made stipendiary. Andheri is better situated and has been a prominent suburb of Bombay since the days of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, who hails from Andheri.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Andheri, Sept. 11.

Bombay Press-Owners' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that there is a strong move by the Bombay Press Owners' Association to start an institution called the Academy of Printing in Bombay. The main object of inaugurating an institution like this is to draw educated paths in the printing profession so that they can be thoroughly equipped with necessary business and technical knowledge. Bombay has made a great advance in printing in recent years and it is said that this profession has attracted more than 15,000 men in Bombay. I think that imparting of printing knowledge will greatly help to mitigate the grievances of many press owners. This commendable move of the Bombay Press Owners' Association to inaugurate an Academy of Printing should meet with a healthy response from all. It is earnestly hoped that the Bombay Press Owners' Association will spare do pains to start an academy of this nature at an early date.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

What Vile Parle Needs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Residents of Ville Parle must have read with great surprise the decision of the Municipality to accept the donation for a garden from a gentleman, with the conditions attached as brought to light by Mr. Kalbag, and to incur an annual liability of Rs. 750 (under what penal clauses is not known) for its upkeep. It had been much better if the offer had been refused with thanks. Ville Parle has not the least need of a garden, much less a costly garden at this time; besides the situation of the plot is in a corner of the town. What was needed on the plot was, a little tiding up, a few benches and some children's play things such as swings etc., for the use of the particular locality only. The things that are really needed in the way of recreation, are:—

1. Proper seating accommodation, on the West side of Ghod Bunder Road, just near where the road to Juhu begins (where we have a toddy shop at present!). This place is the most frequented place both by men and women and also children.

2. Recreation ground on the East, with some benches and children's play things. The ground is already there, but it requires some tidying up and planting of some Nim trees which will not cost much.

It is regretted that instead of providing the above facilities, some of the Municipal members have thought it fit to take up a permanent liability of spending Rs. 750/- annually with no good to the general public of Ville Parle.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT.

Aug. 30.

Parsi Girls & The Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret, that the Parsi community should tolerate, any small and unknown Association, taking up cudgels on behalf of the community, and in the name of the community to launch its protests against the entry of two Parsi girls on the cinema screen and to try and educate the community with their slogans. It is high time that the enlightened and educated community like Parsees should protest in strongest terms the action of this Council to speak on behalf of the Parsi community. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Parsee Federal Council. May I know what is the constitution of this Council, and how many members it has on its roll, and whether the meeting which they called, could be called by stretch of imagination a meeting called by the community? A representative meeting of the Parsee community can only be called by the Trustees of Parsee Panchayet, who are always referred to by Government regarding our own community. The Parsee Federal Council in their hasty and uncalled-for action started their cry with bold type headings in "Jame-Jamshed" that the Parsee community is doomed, as two girls selected as their profession the cinema screen, and in a few days they summoned a meeting at C. J. Hall, where they passed resolutions after resolutions against Parsi girls taking to screen, on grounds that the profession is not befitting the community like Parsis, and the plea advanced by them that the class of people that they come across on the stage are objectionable in many ways. Why not then improve that class by allowing our educated boys and girls to take up that profession and improve the standard. Shakespeare has said.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part and there honour lies."

All those girls who join the screen know their mind well and are fully conversant with their acts and deeds and require no advice. It seems the Federal Council after their resolutions will retire into sublime sleep with a satisfaction that they succeded in their propaganda in opening the eyes of those girls who were shy and backward in their determination to go forward and join the screen, as already few girls have joined the same. The majority of our community thinks it best to ignore such senseless call to the community and wisely ignored their sentimental call. I admire the spirit of Mrs. Sabavala in coming forward and expressing her views in plain and simple words, and I request her not to be brow-beaten by the threat expressed in calling upon the voters not to vote for your husband in the next Municipal election, but to start a strong controversy over the rights of the Council to speak on behalf of the community and try to dictate their terms to a community which is enlightened and clever enough to understand its position and is at liberty to form its own judgment. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw rightly condemns the action of a few in carrying on needless agitation over a minor affair. The retort from the Commissioner of Police and from Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is a fitting tribute to the stalwarts of Parsi Federal Council. My advice to these gentlemen is to keep away from such minor affairs and pay attention to constructive side such as how to be useful to the community in their dire plight of poverty and to find out ways and means of combating that and not to pay attention to such minor matters and lower your community in the eyes of others. The only party benefited by the above propaganda is none else than the Bombay Talkies, Ltd. who have received such wide publicity for their coming film that even those who have never patronized Indian films will throng in thousands out of curiosity and the Company will reap a rich harvest at the cost of the Parsi community.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Hornby Road.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I could not believe myself when the newspapers published the resolutions of the Parsi community. The Parsis seemed to be quite an advanced sect, an intelligent class of business people, men with a good deal of common sense.

We are very disappointed, of course. The Parsis seem to have slept over the matter when their youth appeared on the screen and made love to the Hindu or Muslim actresses. Now when their girls aspire for a screen career it dawns upon them once for all that the screen is an immoral concern (though some of them would not mind making money out of it) and they would not tolerate Parsi girls making love to a Hindu or Muslim youth. Still I refuse to believe that the entire Parsi community is against this. Those orthodox people of the community must retire from the present field or they must put up good temperedly with modern developments.

The youth of the Parsi community should take objection to the narrow, conservative views of the orthodox section of the community. The Parsis do not seem to object to balls and dances. It is as much a modern development as the screen is.

Let the Parsis be not under a delusion that they are as a community superior to any or all of the rest of the communities in India. It is high time to forget our communal differences. We hope the broad-minded Parsi youths will reconsider the matter again and come to a fair decision.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. YERKADITHAYA.

ANTI-INDIAN FILMS

Govt. Mum Over Satyamurthi's Questions

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Government did not accept for answer the following three short-notice questions of Mr. Satyamurthi:—

(1) Will the Government state whether the Government's attention has been drawn to an article in the "Indian Express" of the 13th August about film propaganda against India; whether it is a fact that one of the main objects of the campaign is to carry on indirect propaganda in favour of various imperialistic Governments in West to emphasise white man's mission and burden in colonial countries; whether these campaigns have the blessings of several missionary societies working in India; whether these films portray the life, superstitions, beliefs, unwholesome habits, dogmatic religions etc of Indians; whether the Government have taken any action or propose any action and if not, why not.

WERE LOCAL GOVTS. CONSULTED

(2) Will the Government state whether the Local Governments are consulted in respect of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill now pending before the Assembly. What their opinions were; whether all Local Governments have supported the Bill and in doing so, whether or not, forwarded the opinions of Ministers in charge of transferred subjects and if so, what were their opinions.

WORK OF REFORMS OFFICE

(3) Will the Government state how long the Reforms Office has been working, what is the cost of working the same up to date, and the nature and scope of work now being done by the Reforms Office; after passing the Government of India Act whether Government are considering the possibilities of abolishing the Reforms Office.—U. P.

Our Suburban Letter

ELECTRIC CHARGES ON STREET LIGHTS

Vile Parle Municipality Wants New Agreement

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, Sept. 10.

The Vile-Parle Municipality has been busy for some time past considering the conditions laid down by the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company for street-lighting within the municipal limits. At one time, it so appeared that the negotiations would fall through. Mr. Peterson had come down to explain to the Municipal Board his company's point of view.

In their last meeting, the Municipal councillors had appointed a small sub-committee to thrash out the details of the agreement, and if it was found that the agreement that Suburban Electric Supply Company wishes to propose was not to the advantage of the municipality, they should put forward other scheme.

The present position of the municipality in respect of the lighting question is that they are spending on it some thirty-five to thirty-six thousands annually, out of their budget, which works up to about 22 per cent. This entails a proportionate reduction in expenditure on other items. The municipality, therefore, wants the company to reconsider its proposals for fixed charges in the new agreement.

In view of the Suburban development, that is proceeding apace, it is to be hoped that both the municipality and the company will see their way to come to some agreement which is conducive to suburban development.

MOVE FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Resolution Before Suburban School Board

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Sept. 11.

Mr. Barfivala, President of the Bombay Suburban School Board, has intimated to the Chairman of Board that at its ensuing meeting he would move that "the School Board declares its intention to provide compulsory elementary education in the areas subject to the jurisdiction of non-local authority municipalities and notified area committees within the district and requests the Chairman to submit to the Board draft schemes for such introduction."

He also intends moving another resolution requesting the Chairman to submit a draft scheme for medical inspection of children at an early date.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the Board held on August 23, after the election of the Chairman, an informal discussion took place amongst the members present on the question of the improvement of primary education in the Suburbs. Mr. Barfivala had then told the members that this year the Board was more fortunate in getting a larger slice of the local Board's revenue and he had in view several schemes of improvement. One of them was to introduce compulsion and the other medical inspection of school-going children.

JUHU MEMBER ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Mr. J. G. Simm's resignation having now been accepted, the President of the District Local Board has called upon the Juhu Municipality to elect a member to the School Board before the month is out.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR ASSAM 'VARSITY SCHEME

SHILLONG, Sept. 11.

It is understood that Mr. Cunningham, formerly D. P. I. of Assam has been appointed Special Officer to prepare a scheme for a University in Assam and a demand for Rs. 7,400 is being made for the purpose. The scheme will be completed in three months.—United Press.

Exemplary Sentence For Cattle Lifter

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Rigorous imprisonment for seven years with solitary confinement for three years was awarded to one Khanu for lifting cattle in village Nathupur, by Mr. S. M. Rashid, Resident Magistrate, New Delhi.

The accused who underwent nine years imprisonment will be under police surveillance for two years after release.—United Press.

Tinnevelly Conference Votes For Acceptance Of Offices

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 9.

A resolution praying for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Kamala Nehru was passed at the District Political Conference held here under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Reddy M.L.C. Resolutions were also passed among others protesting against the extension of the Madras Legislative Council and asking His Excellency the Governor to dissolve it, advocating the capture of the legislatures and acceptance of office by congressmen under the new constitution and calling on the A.I.C.C. and P.C.C. to prevent "reactionaries" from getting into legislatures and offices to the detriment to the interests of the country.—A. P.

QUIT ORDER ON POLITICAL SUSPECT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

The Local Government served last night Ramdas of Daribakalan, a political suspect, with notice under section 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, directing him to leave Delhi within 24 hours and not to return without the previous permission of the Local Government.—United Press.

THANA DEMANDS ONE MORE SEAT

Municipality's Claim For District Under Reforms

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 12.

The Thana Municipality, at its special meeting held on Tuesday, unanimously resolved to write to the Government to give one more seat to the non-Muslim Constituency in the Thana district on the Bombay Legislative Assembly under the new Reforms.

This demand for an additional seat is made on the ground that six seats at least, should be given to the Thana district in view of the total population and other like important aspects. The Delimitation Committee has allotted only five seats to the district of Thana.

MARRIED!!
Here is Absolute Protection
PATENTEX

SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTIVE
Contraceptive Preparation
Tube Rs. 3/8
Sole Agents:
MALGHAM BROS.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Famous Doctors Series No. 14.

A SURE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES

Dr. G. Ch. Mukherjee,
noted Indian Physician, writes:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been using myself and prescribing among patients your 'Bisurated' Magnesia and have found it a most efficacious and reliable antacid and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach. Since 'Bisurated' Magnesia came into Calcutta, I have been making use of it freely in preference to other alkaline compounds.'

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, flatulence and other stomach disorders particularly in India are nearly always caused by excess stomach acid which sets up fermentation and irritates the stomach lining, in some cases, even causing gastric ulcers. For twenty years doctors all over the world have proved 'Bisurated' Magnesia the ideal antacid remedy for overcoming these conditions and bringing quick, sure relief. 'Bisurated' Magnesia quickly banishes stomach trouble no matter how severe and makes digestive disorder a thing of the past.

BISURATED MAGNESIA
IN POWDER & TABLETS
from chemists and bazaars

Gives quick, sure relief from INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, WIND, ACIDITY, GASTRITIS.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Clearing Weather And Renewed Hedge Sales

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Better And Linseed Steady But Jute Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

On Thursday crossrates ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

N. Y. COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY.

The New York cotton market was slightly easy on account of clearing weather and renewed hedge sales. Prices ruled steady in the later session.

SMALL RISE IN BULLION.

London gold and silver showed a small rise to-day.

WHEAT BETTER AND LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat prices advanced on better enquiry. Linseed was steady. Jute was easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAK.

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest with practically nothing doing. Giltedged securities came under pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	10.49
To-day's opening	10.47
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.43
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	5.78
To-day's opening	5.76
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 200-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 12.

Cotton showed a slightly easier tendency in the absence of speculative interest and also owing to clearing weather which caused some renewed hedging pressure but the market on the whole offered fairly good resistance and maintained a steadier tone despite occasional setbacks.

Trading in October commenced at 10.47 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices gave way on lower Liverpool advices and hedge selling with southern selling with October declining to 10.44. At this level prices offered resistance resulting in a narrow but steadier market.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.43 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.58/10.57) 10.47/10.47
December (10.60/10.59) 10.53/10.51
January (10.62/10.61) 10.53/10.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.80) 5.78
American December (5.73) 5.72
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.70
Egyptian November (7.75) 7.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 200-12 and 201-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 200-12 with New York closing futures 7 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Good Bombay buying May and July offset by straddle selling October by Anglo-American House. No weight of hedging yet.

New York.—Too much rain in Texas. Crop accounts somewhat less favourable. Expect a further advance which will probably meet with hedging. Business outlook favourable. Prefer buying on declines only.

New York.—Clearing weather over the Western Belt. Increased hedge selling absorbed by trade. Moderate business in dry goods. Expect a seasaw market.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31; Lowest Rs. 29/14; Closing Rs. 31/1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/4/6; Highest Rs. 6/5/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/4/3; Closing Rs. 6/5/6.

Groundnuts Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/6/3; Highest Rs. 6/6/6; Lowest Rs. 6/5/3; Closing Rs. 6/6/3.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/5; Highest Rs. 25/9; Closing Rs. 25/8.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/12/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/12; Closing Rs. 2/12/4 1/2.

Bezwada.—The annual session of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha will be held at Bezwada in the 1st week of November, Swami Puri Sankaracharjar presiding.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.94 1/16
To-day's closing	4.93 13/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 12.

Previous closing	74.94
To-day's opening	74.94
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 1/16 and then eased to 4.93 11/16 with small movements thereafter.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 13/16.

Franc opened at 74.94 and then declined to 74.91 with no important change eventually.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 12.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 5/16d	29 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 12.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 12.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 12. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 7/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.35
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Shanghai	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/4
London on Milan	(60.50) 60.46
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 65/14, 66 and 66/5. Trading was quiet owing to no important foreign advices but later the market developed slightly better tendency following steadier London cables and closed steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/6 and 34/14. The market was quiet but steady owing to quiet foreign exchanges but later showed some improvement on steadiness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/14 and 34/14/3.

(Continued From Col. 5)

and manufacture and 163 persons belonging to other miscellaneous occupations.

Out of the 75 females admitted into the two jails, 64 per cent were married women, 9.33 per cent were unmarried and the remaining 26.67 per cent were widows.

The provision of a separate prison for juvenile offenders and the installation of power and jacquard looms in the Weaving shed of the Bangalore Jail suggested by non-official visitors during the previous year are lying over for consideration. The question of establishing a Borstal Institute in this State has been ordered by Government to lie over for the present.

The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners, the Report concludes, were on the whole good throughout the year.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 71 and December 72. Prices kept fairly steady but actual business was slow with traders awaiting foreign news developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.92 5/8. Prices advanced on better outside enquiry and local covering influenced by increased unfavourable foreign crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 buyers £219 1/4 sellers, Firm) £221 3/4 buyers £222 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Very steady) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£37 1/4 to £37 3/4) £37-1/4 to £37 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought. China sold. Market quietly steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6) 1-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 3/4) 2-0 3/4

JUTE

September October New Crop (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/8

Dunlop September (£20) £20 sellers

Lightning September (£18) £18 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 9/16 paid and sellers) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.

Forward (5 5/8 paid and sellers) 5 9/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/8 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 12 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 12 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 12 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 12 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 12.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat May	4 7 0
Linseed September	6 6 0
Linseed May	6 12 3

The tone was quiet.

MYSORE TRADE BALANCE WORSENS

Exports Fall And Imports Rise: Silk Industry Hard Hit

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

That the balance of Trade by rail, taking into account imports and exports of treasure also, was unfavourable to the Mysore State, to the extent of Rs. 1.59 crores as compared with an unfavourable balance of trade of Rs. 69 lakhs in the previous year, is revealed in the review of the foreign railborne trade of the State for the statistical year ending 31st March 1934. The year under review, according to the Director of Industries and Commerce, who has prepared the review, was one of swift alternations of hope and disappointment. Exports from the State showed a slight contraction, while the imports showed an improvement as compared with the previous year.

The total value of exports of merchandise by rail during the year was Rs. 7.49 crores as against Rs. 8.06 crores in the previous year. Imports of merchandise by rail amounted to Rs. 11.42 crores as compared with Rs. 11.15 crores in the year 1932-33. Imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs. Exports of treasure amounted to Rs. 2.94 crores as compared with Rs. 2.92 crores in the previous year.

The unfavourable balance of trade in merchandise only rose further from Rs. 3.09 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 3.93 crores. The increase in the imports was due to a larger import of raw materials and manufactures.

There was a general improvement in the trade in building materials. Both the imports and exports showed increases over those of last year. The increased imports of cement and lime show the increased building activity in the State.

Mr. A. V. Ramanathap, the author of the Review, suggests that in view of the continuously increasing imports of the above articles, it is worthwhile investigating if it is possible to stop the drain of money from the State on this account by undertaking the manufacture of cement in the State.

The chief feature of the year's trade in cotton and cotton manufacture was a decrease in imports and a small increase in the quantity of exports. The imports of hosiery showed further heavy increase.

Imports of Artificial silk yarn showed a further increase.

COCOANUT TRADE.

The State of the cocoanut trade in the State during the year under report was in a very depressed condition. The price of cocoanuts and copra fell rapidly due to heavy imports of cocoanuts and copra from Ceylon into India at very low rates.

Exports of Soaps from the State which had shown a continuous increase all along during the last twenty years, registered a decrease for the first time. The decrease amounted to 24 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value.

SILK INDUSTRY WORSE.

The position of the Silk Industry in the State grew much worse during the year under review on account of a further increase in the imports of raw silk and silk manufactures from the Far East. While the quantity of imports of raw silk into the State increased by 13 per cent, the value of the same fell by 15 per cent, showing that the imports were valued at very low prices.

JAILS IN MYSORE STATE.

The report of Dr. S. Subba Rao, Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, on the working of the Jails and Lock-ups of the State for the calendar year 1934, which has been now released for publication affords interesting reading.

The Inspector-General says in his report that the buildings for the Bangalore Central Jail are very old and require considerable recurring expenditure to maintain them in good order. A parade ground for training the warders in drill and musketry, lines for warders, a garden of a suitable size to provide open-air work to the weak and the infirm, a Borstal for juveniles, and seperated blocks for civil, simple, undertrial and habitual prisoners, Dr. Subba Rao points out, are very necessary. These requirements have been brought to the notice of the Government year after year but no action has still been taken. The Government's chief difficulty in complying with these requests, is stated to be want of adequate funds. The Central Jail is located in the neighbourhood of educational institutions and on one side a beautiful extension is springing up. The need for shifting the jail from this place has been impressed on the Government, but such a procedure would certainly necessitate a large capital expenditure, which in the present state of the Finances of the State may not be possible.

Out of 1994 convicts admitted into the two jails during the year under report 73.52 per cent were Hindus, 4.61 per cent Christians, 21.72 per cent were Mohemadans and 15 per cent were Buddhists and Jains.

According to age, the number of convicts under 15 years was 3.41 per cent. between 16 and 40, 79.22 per cent between 40 and 60, 15.55 per cent and above 60, 1.82 per cent. The number of convicts able to read was 1.20 per cent and of those able to read and write was 18.16 per cent. The illiterate prisoners numbered 80.64 per cent of the admissions.

Classified according to their occupations, 1919 were males of whom 61 were Government or Municipal servants, 59 professional persons, 689 were in personal service, 554 agriculturists, 161 persons engaged in commerce or trade, 242 employed in Arts

(Continued in Col. 2

Tendency Dull Throughout On Stock Exchange

WHEAT FIRM ON BULLISH CANADIAN BUREAU REPORT

Active Business In Base Metals

MAIZE STEADY AT HIGHER LEVEL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

On the Stock Exchange business was again restricted and throughout the session the tendency remained dull. In commodities wheat continued firm on demand of actual accentuatedby bullish Canadian bureau report.

Maize was steady at the higher level. Basementals were all firm as a result of active business with good coveringand speculative demand.

Wall Street opened steady later there were profit-taking sales and speculative buying.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 12.

Wednesday, September 4. £93
Thursday, September 5, £93 3/4
Friday, September 6, £94
Monday, September 9, £94 1/4
Tuesday, September 10, £94 1/4
Wednesday, September 11, £93 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 12. 3-30 p.m.

The general tone was very dull unfavourably influenced by the lack of support. Giltedgeds were weak. Industrials generally were unsettled.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 5/8) £83
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 5/8) £104 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 7/8) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113) £112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-0
Marks and Spencer Splits, share (4 1/4) 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (41-3) 40-9
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-4 1/2
Imprial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 112-0
Realisation 1930 (£80) £81
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (29-0) 28-9
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£7) £7
British American Tobacco (113-7 1/2) 113-9
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-9) 132-6
P and O S N Company Defd (18-0) 18-0
Distillers (92-6) 92-6
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 8-9
British Celanese (13-3) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-3) 63-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-1 1/2) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (17-3) 16-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (£29 1/2) £30
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 12.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India (£94) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112.
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-0) 22-6
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 20-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (50-9) 50-3
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
Goddar New (£10) £10
Moddar New (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 41-3
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 36-3
Anglo Iranian (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48) £47 3/4
L M Ford (£18 3/4) £18 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £19
London Paris 5 per cent (£133) £132 1/2
London Board G Stock (£100 1/2) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 12.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 46 3/8) dol 46 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 1/2) dol 20 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/2) dol 46 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 111 1/2) unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 11.

October	10.49—01
December	10.54+01
January	10.57
March	10.63+01
May	10.69+01
July	10.74
Middling Spot	10.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 11

October	10.46
December	10.49+02
January	10.53
Middling Spot	10.70

NEW YORK.

New York, September 11.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.55+10
December	10.58+10
January	10.60+10

New York Noon Call—

October	10.57+08
December	10.60+09
January	10.63+07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 11

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 11.

September	5.86+03
October	5.78+04
November	5.73+04
December	5.73+05
January	5.73+05
February	5.74+05
March	5.76+06
April	5.76+06
May	5.76+05
June	5.76+06
July	5.76+06
August	5.74+07
September	5.72
Middling Spot	6.22+07

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.78
January	5.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 11

October 1935	7.72
November 1935	7.74
January 1936	7.64
March 1936	7.60
May 1936	7.59
July 1936	7.58
September 1936	7.58
F. G. F. Spot	8.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 11.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.14
Fine (Good Staple)	5.29
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.44
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Bengal—	
Good	3.80
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.02
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.90
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.14

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 11

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay :—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi :—

Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York September 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 6-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 11

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-9-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 11.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	82-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	85-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	105
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	115 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103
National Bank of India	41-1/4
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

LONDON METALS.

London, September 11.

	£
Copper Braziers	47-1/4
Yellow Metal	39-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B.	219-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 11.

T. T. London on —

New York closing rate	4.93 15/16
Paris	74.94
Berlin	12.28
Madrid	36.15
Amsterdam	7.31-1/4
Brussels	29.27
Milan	60.43
Berne	15.17-3/4
Prague	119.37

SEEDS.

London, September 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton : Sept. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton : Sept./Oct. sellers £11-11-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton : Sept./Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton : Sept./Oct. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton. Sept./Oct. sellers £12-5-0

LINSEED OILS.

London, September 11.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 22/6

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 22/10-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 11.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-9/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 11.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 27/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 26/6.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels September sellers 29/0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 11.

Market	Quiet.
Spot	29-5/16
Forward	29 5/16

"INDIANS FIRST AND PARSIS AFTERWARDS"

City Mayor's Khordadsal Message To The Community

A nappeal to the Parsis to regard themselves as "Indians first, Parsis afterwards" was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech as President of the meeting held on Thursday evening at the C. J. Hall to celebrate the Parsi Khordadsal,—the birth anniversary of Zoroaster.

WHEN SWARAJ COMES.

Mr. Nariman said that the Parsis seemed to be labouring under the misapprehension that under Swaraj their condition would become worse. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Parsis came, settled and prospered in India long before the British established their rule in the country. So they need not have the slightest fear regarding their future, when India gets self-government. The speaker exhorted them to mingle freely with the sister communities and cultivate feelings of brotherhood towards them.

PIONEERS OF NATIONALISM

Mr. Nagindas T. Master described the part played by eminent Parsis like Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Phirozshah Mehta as pioneers of Indan nationalism and appealed to the audience to follow in their footsteps.

Mr. Salebhai K. Barodawalla and Dr. Clifford Manshardt also addressed the gathering.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

MEERUT.—An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Students' Khadi League, Meerut, appointed a sub-committee to submit a scheme of starting a students' co-operative stores for Khadi and Swadeshi. Another sub-committee was appointed to report about the holding of the Swadeshi Khadi Exhibition.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

WHO WAS BEHIND DETENU INQUIRY BAN

Home Member Evades Question In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

At question time to-day Mr. P. R. Rau informed Prof. Ranga that a sample third class coach of improved type was at present being built by the G.I.P. Railway. It may be ready for inspection by Members of the Central Advisory Council for Railways during the next Delhi session.

If approved the new type will be adopted as a future standard for state-managed railways. Company-managed railways will be requested to adopt this standard design. It is estimated that the cost of the new type of carriage will exceed the cost of the present type of carriage by Rs. 5,000.

Sir Henry Craik informed Prof. Ranga that Mr. Masani's passport was impounded in England not because Mr. Masani is a Socialist but because the Government of India considered that Mr. Masani's activities in India were such as to make it undesirable that he should be in possession of a passport for travel abroad. His passport was renewed subsequently in view of certain assurances being given on his behalf in England.

Sir James Grigg replying to Prof. Ranga's question said that it would be improper for Government to consider the appointment of an Advisory Council to assist the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank.

Detenu Inquiry Ban.

Mr. Saksena asked whether it was a fact that Government of India in consultation with the Bengal Government had issued a circular to the effect that correspondence of members of the Committee appointed by the Congress Party to inquire into and report upon the administration of repressive laws in Bengal be specially censored and that the report of the Committee should not be allowed to be published.

Sir Henry Craik replied that if such a circular had been issued, it would necessarily have been of a confidential nature and an answer would amount to giving publicity to existence and contents of confidential documents which would be contrary to public interest.

Tariff Board Personnel

Mr. Satyamurthi asked why Government had appointed a European businessman as Chairman and two loyal supporters of the Ottawa Pact as members of the Tariff Board. Sir Zafrullah said, that Sir Alexander Murray was not a representative of British commerce. He was connected with a firm in Bengal, (voice: "European firm"), in the interests of both, that firm and India, he had been the Chairman of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Bengal Council, a member of the late Imperial Legislative Council, a member of the Council of State and the Assembly, member of three Royal Commissions and had represented India twice abroad.

As regards Mr. Mudaliar and Mr. Fazal, Sir Zafrullah said, "I don't think the allegation that they were violent supporters of the Ottawa Pact was correct", "Is not Mr. Mudaliar a supporter of the Ottawa Pact?" "Government appointed him because he was an excellent choice for the post."

Arising out of an answer to Mr. Saxena's question regarding the ban of the Congress Sub-Committee to enquire into the repressive laws in Bengal, Mr. Saxena asked the Home Member, "Is the Honourable Member aware that my dak was censored?"

"No Sir."

"Is he aware that letters sent to me by members of this House were not delivered at all?"

"I have no knowledge."

Pt. K. K. Malaviya: "Will the honourable member institute an enquiry?"

"No Sir."

DUTIES ON SILK AND YARN

Replying to Prof. Ranga's question Sir M. Zafrullah said representations had recently been received to the effect that the existing import duties on silk and silk yarn were inadequate. These were receiving attention of the Government. Mr. P. R. Rau informed Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad that the Board of Directors of the Assam-Bengal Railway accepted the suggestion of fixing 35 per cent of all vacancies in the subordinate posts to be filled in future and operation of orders will be watched by the Government of India by means of statements which the Railway Administrations are required to submit quarterly.

WHY MASANI'S PASSPORT WAS IMPOUNDED?

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Many supplementary questions also were asked on Prof. Ranga's question regarding the impounding of Mr. Massani's passport.

Mr. Satyamurthi asked: What is the nature of the activities of Mr. Massani in India, for which his foreign travel was objected to?

Sir Henry Craik: His close association with the Communist Party.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Apart from violent activities are there any non-violent activities which bring a person within the mischief of such restrictions on foreign travel?

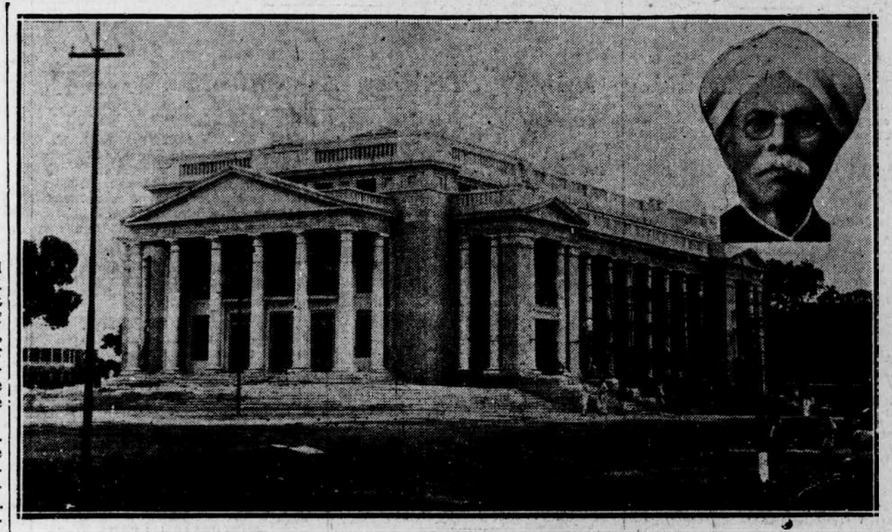
Sir Henry: If the Government of India knew that a person was going to attend a Communist conference at Moscow, the Government could not allow him passport.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Was Mr. Massani going to attend such a conference?

Sir Craik: I did not say that.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why the Government then withheld his passport?

Sir Henry Craik: Close association with Communism is not the exclusive reason.—United Press.



A view of the Puttanna Chetty Hall. Inset is Sir K. P. Puttan na Chetty.

DEMAND FOR NEARLY 100 SEATS!

Representations Galore On Madras Delimitation Proposals

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Nearly 100 representations have been received in the Legislative Elections Department on the proposals of the Provincial Delimitation Committee for the allocation of seats in the new Provincial Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

TROUBLE IN MOHMAND COUNTRY

Govt. Operations To Safeguard Gandale Valley Road

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Government of India has issued the following communique:—

During the last ten years the Upper Mohmands have on an average once in every two years, under the influence of the Haji of Turangzai and his sons, made incursions into the Peshawar District and against the loyal clans in an endeavour to prevent the latter from fulfilling their obligations in connection with the defence of the Administered District of Peshawar.

The last of these incursions took place in 1933. On that occasion, in order to secure the assured clans against the attacks by their truculent neighbours, a road was made to the head of the Gandab Valley, and a settlement made with the Upper Mohmands for their good behaviour and non-interference with the road.

TERMS BROKEN.

The terms of this agreement have been broken in the present year by Badshahgul, the eldest son of Turangzai, who accompanied by a laskar drawn from the Upper Mohmand clans, broke up the lower portion of the Gandab Road. Badshagul's cause of quarrel is believed to have been action taken by the district authorities against certain notorious outlaws and raiders who for sometime past have been given asylum by him.

With the object of preventing the recurrence of such disorders, and imposing terms on the Upper Mohmands, the Government of India have decided to despatch force to a point in the Mohmand area known as Kamalai. The Kamalai valley is in the tribal area of Halimzai, one of assured (British clans of the Lower Mohmands who are in receipt of allowances from the Government).

ORIGIN OF DISTURBANCE.

As stated above, the origin of the disturbances is to be found in the Haji of Turangzai and his sons who reside in the Upper Mohmand country on the Indian side of the Durand Line. The object of the operations now sanctioned, which is strictly limited in scope, imposes terms on sections of British Mohmands at present hostile to the Government, which will prevent recurrence of disorders inspired by irreconciliable tribal leaders residing in the Indian territory, and in so doing secure peace in Peshawar District and Indian tribal territory on its borders.—A.P.

JHIKRA CASE JUDGMENT

8 Get Life Sentence; 32 Convicted For 10 Years Each

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 12.

In the case against the 40 Muslims of Jhikra, who stood charged with conspiracy to commit rape, kidnapping, rioting, etc., the Sessions Judge accepted the unanimous verdict of the special jury and sentenced 8 to transportation for life, of whom five were leaders who gave orders and three committed rape and 32 to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each on charges of rape, abduction, robbery, rioting, wrongful confinement trespass, cutrage and conspiracy.

When the judgment was delivered, the court room was strongly guarded by armed police.

The prosecution case in brief is that some Mahomedans of the village suspecting illicit intimacy of one Hindu with a girl belonging to their community, conspired to take revenge on his family members and on the day of occurrence carried away the aged mother of the Hindu in question to a field, criminally assaulted her, and carried her naked throughout the village.—United Press.

SOLDIER DIES OF GUNSHOT WOUND

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Private Rossiter of 2nd Battalion of Suffolk Regiment stationed at Fort St. George who was admitted into the General Hospital, Madras on Saturday last with gunshot wound following a shooting outrage at the Barracks, died this morning.

Military authorities have handed over the case to the Crime Branch who will hold an inquest this evening.—A. P.

Andhras Prepare For Rajen Babu's Reception

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The Andhra District Congress Committee at its meeting resolved to appeal to the citizens of Madras "to accord a hearty reception to the President of the Indian National Congress, on the occasion of his visit to this city on the 14th of the next month, and also to the members of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee on their arrival in Madras."

A provisional committee has been appointed to organise a Reception Committee of the citizens for the purpose of making adequate arrangements.—United Press.

ANDHRA CONGRESS BOARD FOR SWADESHI

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The Madras Andhra Congress Committee at a meeting recommended to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to organise an Andhra Board for certifying Swadeshi goods in Andhra Desa.—United Press.

FARCE OF REFORMS IN INDORE

Holkar's Jubilee Present Is Only A Shadow Of Self-Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Sept. 12.

The liberalisation of the Constitution and the functions of the Indore Legislative Council announced on the occasion of the 28th birthday of the Maharaja Holkar is an advance at the proverbial snail's pace towards the principle of self-government and seeks to concede in reality only the shadow retaining the substance.

The total strength of the Council shall be 50 excluding the president and the vice-president to be nominated by the Maharaja. Out of these 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated by the Maharaja on the recommendation of the Cabinet. The election of the members, runs the notification, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and procedure to be prescribed by the Government in this behalf. The Council has no power to make laws for the good government of the state. No measure can be introduced in the Council if it affects or is likely to affect the public revenue of the State or creates or is likely to create any charge on such revenue or repeals or amends any law or notification made or promulgated by the Government.

The Council has no powers to consider or enact any measure relating to or affecting the Ruling Family of the State, the actions of the ruler, the State budget, the civil list and such other matters as may be excluded by the Maharaja from time to time.

The new Council will come into existence on 26th February, 1936.

GIFT OF TOWN HALL TO BANGALORE

Mysore Yuvaraja Opens Building

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 11.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore declared open Sir Puttanna Chetti Town Hall this morning before a distinguished gathering including the British Resident in Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. C. R. Fey of Cambridge University and Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter.

The Town Hall is a gift to the city by Sir Puttanna Chetti, doyen of Bangalore and is built at a cost of nearly two lakhs.

The Yuvaraja in the course of his speech observed that it was most fitting that the Town Hall should be given to the city by its most distinguished citizen who had himself done so much to carry out great developments of which the Town Hall was the crowning achievement. Sir Puttanna Chetti had set a very exalted standard before them.

Concluding the Yuvaraja looked forward to seeing the Town Hall take a most important part in the years to come in the development in all good ways of Bangalore City.

Non-Official Resolutions For Bombay Council Session

Release Political Prisoners: Overhaul Education: Reduce Land Revenue

A supplementary agenda has been drawn up for the session of the Bombay Council commencing on September 23. The main official business in this agenda is the consideration of the Tobacco Amendment Bill, supplementary demands, and motions to consider the Bombay and Sind Delimitation Committee's Reports and the Government's decisions thereon.

The non-official business consists of only one Bill and several resolutions.

Mr. Gangoli will ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

Important resolutions on varied subjects will be moved.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, will move that "this Council recommends to Government to take early steps to stop persons posing themselves as Buwas, saints or Sadhus from indulging in various malpractices in the name of Hindu religion."

A resolution standing in the name of Dr. M. K. Dixit, recommends to Government to collect statistics of the literate unemployed persons in the Presidency at an early date.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli, will move that Government release all political prisoners, political under-trial prisoners and suspects and remove all restrictions upon freedom of press and speech so as to create a favourable atmosphere for holding thoroughly representative elections for the new legislatures under the reforms.

By another resolution the same member wants Government to reduce land revenue and follow a liberal policy in the matter of the recovery of land revenue throughout the presidency in view of the continued depression and uncertain and untimely rainfall.

Rao Sahib Kulkarni will move a resolution in the same lines.

OVERHAULING OF EDUCATION.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, wants that, "In view of the present defective machinery of secondary education, this Council recommends to Government to pay immediate attention to a comprehensive analysis of its courses and take immediate steps in co-operation with the University authorities for overhauling the existing system of secondary education, so as to reshape the courses of studies bifurcating them at a certain stage, whereby

(a) the students will be fitted for a departmental examination qualifying for various careers and entrance to vocational institutions; and

(b) the students will be enabled to reach a high standard of matriculation examination befitting an academic career of higher education and entrance to University institutions."

A resolution by Mr. A. N. Surve, recommends to Government to appoint an Advisory Committee to look after the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by ferry steamers on the western coast of the Presidency, and also for the removal of harassment suffered by the merchants and others in the matter of freight rates, damage to goods and delay in their transport.

FINANCING COTTAGE CRAFTS.

Two resolutions in a long chain to be moved by Mr. Syed Munawar, suggest that a Provincial Industries Board be established to coordinate the work of the Director of Industries and the various agencies at work, to preserve and finance cottage and village industries and to prepare and launch schemes to market, both here and abroad, the products of all village and cottage industries and that Government should take immediate steps to carry into effect such of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India as relate to the Local Government.

There are no less than three resolutions by different members suggesting the appointment of a committee to advise Government in the framing of rules under the various Acts.

COLLEGE STUDENTS INTERNED

BARISAL, Sept. 10.

A notice under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act was served by the order of the District Magistrate upon Sushil Kumar Gupta of Golla in this district and now a resident of the Kalibari ward of this town, and a second year student of the local B. M. College.

Under the orders he shall not remain absent from his place of residence between 6-30 p.m. and 6 a.m., not enter, remain, or reside outside the Kalibari ward, not converse, communicate or associate with any student or teacher except his college teachers. He is also to report himself once daily to the Kotwali Police Station.—United Press.

LOHARU DAY AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

At a public meeting of Hindus held under the auspices of the Gujarat Provincial Hindu Sabha resolutions were passed condemning the firing by the Loharu State forces on the peasants of some villages, demanding the appointment by the Supreme Power of an impartial committee of enquiry, and appealing to the public for funds for the relief of the sufferers.—A.P.

STANDING EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 11, (delayed).

Lobby talks reveal that Kenya and Zanzibar issues are not included in the agenda for the Standing Emigration Committee which meets on the 22nd September.

Discussion will be confined to emigration to Malaya beyond the 30th September 1935 and increased wages of labourers as contributions to co-operative societies and the substitution of nomination for election in the Fiji Legislative Council.—United Press.

IMPORTS OF COPRA FROM CEYLON

Travancore Deputation To Viceroy

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

It is understood that Mr. Pillai, President, the Travancore Planters' Association, Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib and Haji Satta Sait Members of the Assembly, will lead a deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday, the 17th September, to represent the grievances of the Cocoanut and Copra Industry of South India, especially relating to imports from Ceylon.—United Press.

ASSAM C. L. A. BILL

Introduced In Council

SHILLONG, Sept. 11.

The Assam Legislative Council met yesterday.

Replying to a question the Judicial Member said that the scheme for a high court in Assam was not yet ready.

The Judicial Member introduced the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill for penalising the possession and circulation of seditious and proscribed literature.—United Press.

Pykara Project Extension

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Extension of the Pykara Hydro-Electric distribution and transmission system of Negapatam has been completed and it is understood that current will be made available from the 14th instant.

To start with, retailing of power will be confined to town supply, mainly for house-connection.

The Steel Rolling Mills, the erection of which is nearing completion, is expected to get its supply by the end of the next month.—United Press.

GAEKWAR EULOGISED

State Assembly Resolves To Present Address

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 12.

The session of the State Legislative Assembly began in the noon to-day.

Two resolutions regarding the presenting of an address to the Maharaja on the occasion of his Diamond Jubilee on behalf of the Dhara Sabha were passed. Several members eulogised the Maharaja for his long and beneficial rule of sixty years, especially for his educational advancement, social reform and removal of untouchability.

Two other resolutions expressing satisfaction at the decision of the Central Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee for utilising the funds for useful activities like rural reconstruction were also passed.

REDUCE LAND REVENUE BY HALF

(From A Correspondent.)
KAPURTHALA, Sept. 9.

S. Chanan Singh, Secretary of the Zamindara League, S. Phuman Singh and Sjt. Ram Singh were arrested, it is alleged, without warrants on conclusion of the Dehat Sudhar Conference held under the auspices of the Central Zamindar League at Sangoja in Kapurthala State on 5th inst.

Following resolutions among others were unanimously passed by the conference:—

The conference urges the State authorities to reduce the land revenue by 50 per cent so as to make it equivalent to that of adjoining British territory.

That primary schools be opened in the State on a large scale in the villages to give free education and arrangements for female education in the rural areas be made.

That a Legislature free from communalism be introduced in the State without any further delay.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.